

# REPORT

ON THE

## Health of the County Borough of Wallasey,

FOR THE YEAR 1914,

BY

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CORPORATION

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL, AND

ADMINISTRATIVE TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER.

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# Health, Hospital and Cemetery Committee

OF THE

## WALLASEY TOWN COUNCIL

TO NOVEMBER 9TH, 1914.

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### Chairman:

MR. COUNCILLOR HAROLD COVENTRY, J.P.

### Vice-Chairman:

MR. COUNCILLOR J. McMILLAN, M.B.

---

MR. ALDERMAN OLDERSHAW, M.D., J.P.

MR. ALDERMAN PARKINSON.

MR. ALDERMAN SCOTT.

### Councillors:

MR. A. H. EVANS,

MR. A. A. RODEN,

MR. J. SHAW,

MR. J. URMSON,

MR. A. WRIGLEY, B.A.,

AND

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

(MR. ALDERMAN T. V. BURROWS, J.P.).



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# OFFICIALS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

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T. W. NAYLOR BARLOW, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond).,  
D.P.H. (Camb.); of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law,  
*Medical Officer of Health and Administrative  
Tuberculosis Officer.*

†ROBERT DUNLOP BLACK FREW, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.,  
*Tuberculosis Officer.*

\*HERBERT CLAUDIUS BASCOMBE,  
*Chief Sanitary Inspector.*

CHARLES HORSFALL SCOTT  
*Meat Inspector, and Inspector under the Contagious Diseases  
(Animals) Acts, 1885 and 1886.*

\*ALBERT HENRY ORMESHER,  
\*THOMAS NICHOLSON CLEATOR,  
\*HIRAM THOMAS IRVING,  
*Assistant Sanitary Inspectors.*

\*JAMES MANSEL DAWKIN,  
*Shop Hours and Workshop Inspector.*

\*MISS ISABELLA BIRRELL,  
\*MISS ALICE BARWISE,  
*Lady Sanitary Inspectors.*

T. R. HODGSON, M.A.,  
*Public Analyst.*

JAMES TUDOR,  
*Weights and Measures and Food and Drugs Inspector.*

JOHN McNALLY,  
*Chief Clerk.*

RICHARD C. THOMSON,  
†FRANK ALDRED,  
*Clerks.*

NORMAN SQUIRE,  
*Junior Clerk.*

\*Holds a Sanitary Inspector's Certificate.  
†On Active Service.



# STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR 1914.

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Area in acres ... ..	3,408
Estimated Population, June, 1914 ... ..	85,000
Population per acre ... ..	24·94
Number of Inhabited Houses ... ..	18,476
Rateable Value ... ..	£524,864
One Penny in the £ yields for General District Purposes ... ..	£2,008
Number of Persons per house at time of 1911 census	4·64
Birth-rate per 1,000 living... ..	21·7
Death-rate per 1,000 living ... ..	12·8
Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births ... ..	90
Percentage of Uncertified Deaths ... ..	0·09
Total Deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis... ..	27
„ „ „ „ (under 1 year)	22
Diarrhœa (including Enteritis) Mortality (under 1 year) per 1,000 Births ... ..	11
Phthisis Death-rate per 1,000 living ... ..	0·75
Respiratory Death-rate per 1,000 living (excluding Phthisis) ... ..	2·3



**Information required by the Local Government Board in Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health, and not included in the body of this Report.**

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE DISTRICT.

The Borough of Wallasey is a part of the Wirral Peninsula and itself forms a Peninsula, bounded by the River Mersey on the East, the Irish Sea on the North, Birkenhead and Wallasey Docks on the South and South-West, with a mile of flat land on the West between head of docks and sea. The ground rises from Seacombe in a back-bone along the middle of the district, reaching a height of 200 feet above the sea at New Brighton, affording splendid facilities for drainage East and West of this natural ridge. New red sandstone underlies all this district, at a variable depth, with pockets of alluvium, drift clay, gravel and marl.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

It is mainly a residential place, a large number of the inhabitants being engaged in business in Liverpool. Some large docks, forming part of the Port of Liverpool, are situated in the Borough. There are also in the district extensive Lairages, where imported sheep and cattle are killed. There is no occupation which would have any particular influence on the public health. With the exception of three large flour mills, no industries of any moment employing any large number of men are established in the Borough. Building operations, however, have in the last few years been very extensive.

The number of persons admitted from Wallasey to the Poor Law Guardians' Institution, Birkenhead, during the year ended December 31st, 1914, was 330, as compared with 138 the previous year, namely:—

To the Institution	...	...	...	164
,, Infirmary	...	...	...	113
,, Sanatorium	...	...	...	53

The amount of Poor-Law Out-Relief paid in this Parish was £2,699 17s. 6d., as compared with £2,556 8s. in the previous year.

## GRATUITOUS RELIEF.

There are two General Hospitals in the Borough, but there are no Out-Patient Departments attached to them. There is, however, a Charitable Dispensary run in connection with one of them, the Medical Officer of which is also House Surgeon to the Hospital, sleeps on the premises, and sees the patients in a room provided by the Hospital. Those cases not able to attend as outdoor patients are visited by him at their own homes.

The following summary of work done in connection with this Dispensary is kindly supplied by the Medical Officer in charge:—

Number of Attendances	...	...	...	...	7,740
„ Visits at Homes	...	...	...	...	2,765
* „ Casualties	...	...	...	...	2,221
Dental Extractions	...	...	...	...	637
Minor Operations under Local Anæsthetics	...	...	...	...	428
Removal of Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	...	...	...	...	150
Circumcisions	...	...	...	...	42

\* Giving 7,672 Attendances.

## DISINFECTION.

There are two steam disinfectors in use at Mill Lane Hospital for disinfecting infected bedding, clothing, etc.

## ADOPTED ACTS.

The following Acts have been adopted by the Local Board, by the Urban District Council and by the Corporation, and are now in force within the Borough:—

1. The Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889; adopted October 24th, 1889.
2. The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890; adopted December 4th, 1890.



3. The Public Libraries Acts; adopted March 3rd, 1898.
4. The Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, Part III.; adopted April 21st, 1898.
5. The Baths and Washhouses Acts; adopted February 7th, 1895.
6. Notification of Births Act, 1907; adopted 1911.
7. Sections 85 and 86 and Part 6 Public Health Acts, Amendment Act, 1907, adopted 1914.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of the Borough is partly from wells in new red sandstone, 320 to 900 feet deep, reinforced by a supply of 1,200,000 gallons per day from Lake Vyrnwy, upland surface water. No filtration is necessary. The service is a constant one, and the supply ample and pure. No contamination from lead has been discovered during the year.

#### SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

The water-carriage system obtains throughout the Borough and the crude sewage is discharged into the Mersey below low water level.

The growth of Wallasey has been extremely rapid, with the result that most of the house drains are new, and have been constructed under modern bye-laws and strict supervision. All new house drains are subjected to a smoke test before being finally covered, while every year a large number of the drains of old houses are re-laid (see pp. 74 and 75).

#### REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

There remain at present 424 single ashpits and 604 double ashpits. These are emptied on an average every five weeks by the employés of the Council. Their number is being steadily reduced. 1,918 ashpits have been abolished during the past 6 years and bins substituted. Bins are now required

in all new property. These are emptied once a week, and the total number of bins is now 18,440. There are 12 cesspools in the outlying portions of the Borough; these are emptied fortnightly. There are 3 midden privies similarly situated, which are emptied monthly. There are 41 pails used as closets attached to summer camps, and these are emptied twice weekly from May to September.

The whole of the refuse from the above is taken to the Destructor and there burnt, with the exception of the cesspool, privy and pail closet refuse, which is either utilized by local farmers as manure, or dumped into the sewers.

The total quantity of refuse delivered at the Destructor Works for the year ended 31st December, 1914, was 19,411 tons.

The cost of collection of refuse was £6,315. The cost of destroying refuse and disposing of clinker was £3,908.

#### REFUSE DESTROYER.

1. A Manlove Alliott 12-cell natural draught Destructor, with Boulnois & Brodie's storage and charging trucks on tip, was installed in 1896. Capacity, 60 tons per day. Also a Jones' Fume Cremator of 4 cells; a 12 feet by 8 feet multitubular boiler, with chimney 160 feet high.
2. A 3-cell forced draught Heenan & Froude Destructor, with chimney 120 feet high, and water tube boiler, was installed in 1910. Capacity, 40 tons per day.

Cost of 1 and 2. Land, £1,500; buildings, £6,500; machinery, £12,000; total, £20,000.

#### SCAVENGING.

The work of Scavenging is carried out by the employés of the Corporation.

**Wards.**

- No. 1—NEW BRIGHTON.  
,, 2—UPPER BRIGHTON.  
,, 3—NORTH LISCARD.  
,, 4—SOUTH LISCARD.  
,, 5—NORTH EGREMONT.  
,, 6—SOUTH EGREMONT.  
,, 7—NORTH SEACOMBE.  
,, 8—SOUTH SEACOMBE.  
,, 9—POULTON.  
,, 10—WALLASEY.

STATISTICS OF WARDS.

1914.

	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 Births.
	Per 1000 of Population.		
No. 1 Ward.	14·2	13·1	81
„ 2 „	14·8	9·6	81
„ 3 „	20·5	13·8	63
„ 4 „	21·5	12 3	98
„ 5 „	19·0	14·9	68
„ 6 „	14·9	12·7	116
„ 7 „	33·8	17·7	100
„ 8 „	23·5	16·8	196
„ 9 „	32·2	11·7	71
„ 10 „	20·4	8·7	43

WHOLE BOROUGH.	BIRTH-RATE	...	...	...	...	21·7
	DEATH-RATE	...	...	...	...	12·8
	INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE	...	...	...	...	90
	ESTIMATED POPULATION PER ACRE...	...	...	...	...	24·94





*Public Health Department,*

*February 22nd, 1915.*

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the  
County Borough of Wallasey.*

*Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,*

*I have the honour to present to you my seventh Annual Report on the health of the Borough, in compliance with the duty statutorily placed upon me.*

*The report contains the vital statistics for the year and details of the work carried out by my Department.*

*Although the mortality rates do not in some instances equal previous records, on the whole they may be said to be highly satisfactory. The War caused some dislocation of the work in various directions, and we are fortunate in being able to find a substitute for the Tuberculosis Officer, whose work, except for the bacteriological part of it, is being carried on as usual.*

*I have again to express my thanks to the Members of the Health Committee in particular, and the Council in general, for their cordial support during the past year. Every scheme having for its object the improvement of the health of the people in Wallasey has invariably received sympathetic consideration.*

*I have also to thank the members of my Staff who have, as usual, cordially supported me.*

*I am,*

*Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,*

*Your obedient Servant,*

*T. W. N. BARLOW,*

*Medical Officer of Health.*





PART I.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.

The estimated population of the County Borough of Wallasey at the middle of 1914 is 85,000. This estimate is less than that of the Registrar-General (87,175), which is based on the rate of increase in the last inter-censal period. My estimate has been arrived at by multiplying the number of inhabited houses taken from the rate books by the population per house which obtained at the time of the 1911 census, namely, 4.64. It is probable that 85,000 is an under-estimate; the effect of the use of this figure is to slightly overstate all the rates of mortality in this Report.

The population shown by the last four census returns has been as follows:

	Census 1881.	Census 1891.	Census 1901.	Census 1911.
Poulton-cum-Seacombe ...	7,640	14,900	20,749	30,566
Liscard ... ..	11,612	16,356	28,661	38,659
Wallasey ... ..	1,940	1,971	4,169	9,279
Entire District...	21,192	33,227	53,579	78,504

The following Table shows the number of new houses certified for habitation during the past eleven years:—

1904 ... ..	259	1910 ... ..	739
1905 ... ..	432	1911 ... ..	600
1906 ... ..	614	1912 ... ..	417
1907 ... ..	706	1913 ... ..	410
1908 ... ..	604	1914 ... ..	424
1909 ... ..	630		

The following Table shows the number of INHABITED HOUSES in the Borough for the last eight years:—

Year.	TOTALS.	Increase on Previous Year.
1907	14,626	810
1908	15,224	598
1909	15,683	459
1910	16,242	559
1911	16,957	715
1912	17,522	565
1913	17,936	414
1914	18,476	540

TABLE SHOWING THE POPULATION OF EACH WARD AT THE 1911 CENSUS, AND THE ESTIMATED POPULATION AT THE MIDDLE OF 1914.

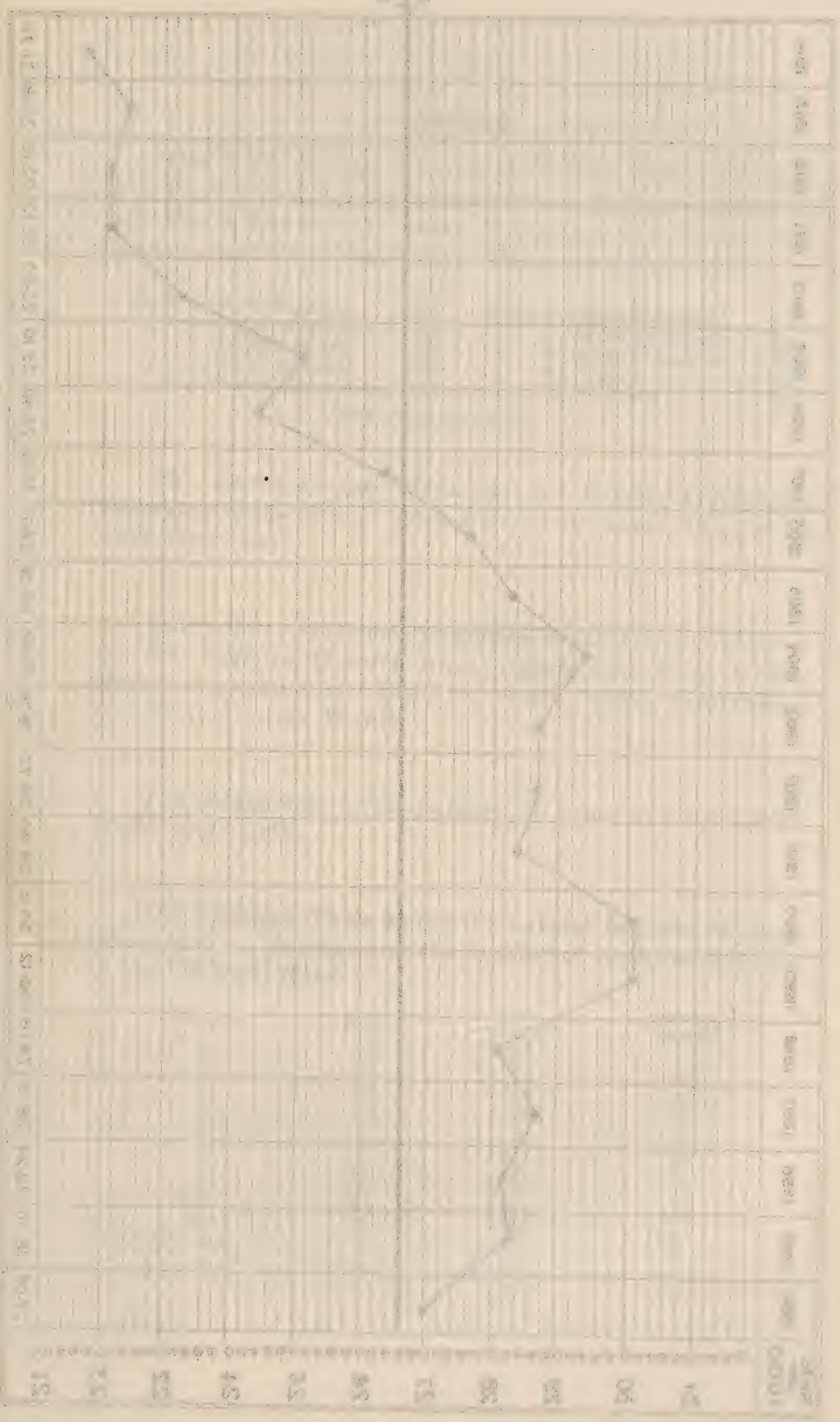
Ward No.		1911. Census.	Approximation middle 1914.
1.	New Brighton Ward ...	7,871	8,550
2.	Upper Brighton Ward ...	7,706	8,300
3.	North Liscard Ward ...	7,767	8,400
4.	South Liscard Ward ...	7,755	8,000
5.	North Egremont Ward ...	5,923	6,100
6.	South Egremont Ward ...	9,089	9,200
7.	North Seacombe Ward ...	6,941	7,100
8.	South Seacombe Ward ...	7,874	8,150
9.	Poulton Ward ...	8,299	10,000
10.	Wallasey Ward ...	9,279	11,200
		78,504	85,000

The Ward population is an estimate based principally on:—

- (1) The population at the time of the census 1911.
- (2) The house population of each Ward shown by the census returns.
- (3) The number of new houses built and the number closed in each Ward.
- (4) The natural increase in the population of the Ward.

N.B.—There is only one Ward census available, viz., that of the 1911 census. A more accurate estimate will be possible when the returns of the Ward population in the next census are obtained.

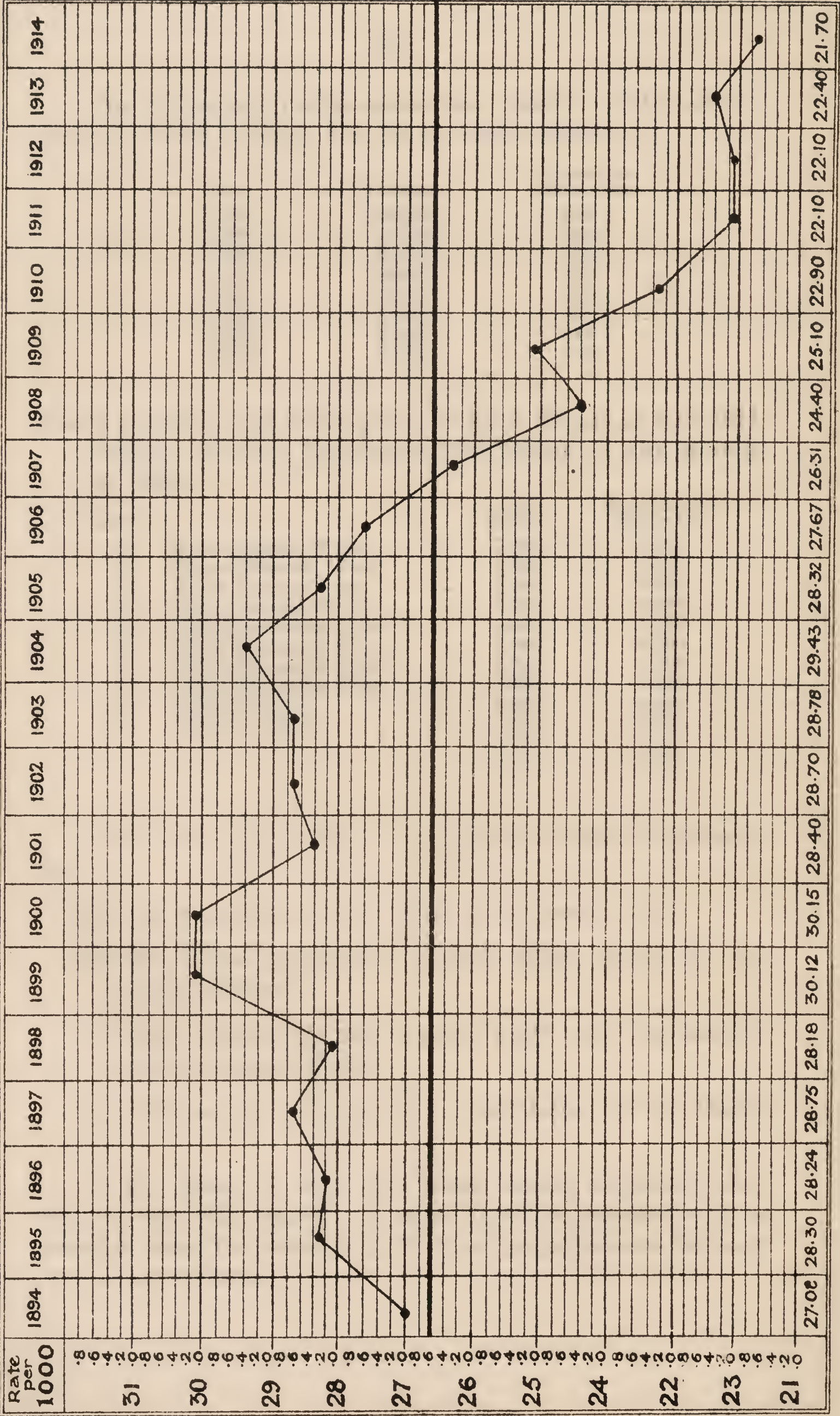
STATION 18 (1961) WITH LOCATION TO STATION 17 (1961)



18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100



Chart shewing BIRTH RATES of Wallasey for the last 21 years.



### Births.

The Births during the year numbered 1,842 (957 males and 885 females), giving a Birth-rate of 21·7 per 1,000, compared with 23·6 for the whole of England and Wales. The Births were distributed in the Wards as follows:—

Ward 1—New Brighton ...	122	Ward 6—South Egremont ...	137
„ 2—Upper Brighton ...	123	„ 7—North Seacombe ...	240
„ 3—North Liscard ...	172	„ 8—South Seacombe ...	192
„ 4—South Liscard ...	172	„ 9—Poulton ...	322
„ 5—North Egremont...	116	„ 10—Wallasey ...	229

(Registered elsewhere, 17).

The Births in the Wards do not include 17 children belonging to the district but registered elsewhere, 10 of which were illegitimate.

Particulars as to name and address of mother are not given by the Registrar-General when transferring these births; merely the number and sexes are stated. Hence they cannot be allocated to the Wards.

The illegitimate births number 59, equal to 3·1 per cent. of the total births.

The following Table shows the natural increase of population, that is, the excess in the number of births over deaths in the different Wards:—

Ward No.	Births.	Deaths.	Natural Increase.
1 ...	122	112	10
2 ...	123	80	43
3 ...	172	116	56
4 ...	172	99	73
5 ...	116	91	25
6 ...	137	117	20
7 ...	240	122	118
8 ...	192	137	55
9 ...	322	117	205
10 ...	229	98	131
Registered elsewhere	17	...	17
	<hr/> 1,842	<hr/> 1,089	<hr/> 753



The transferable deaths in this Table have been allocated to the Wards to which they belong, particulars as to home addresses being given by the Registrar-General at time of transfer.

A comparison of the Birth-Rate of Wallasey for the past four quinquennial periods and for the period 1911-14 is interesting.

For the period 1891-1895 it was 29·50.

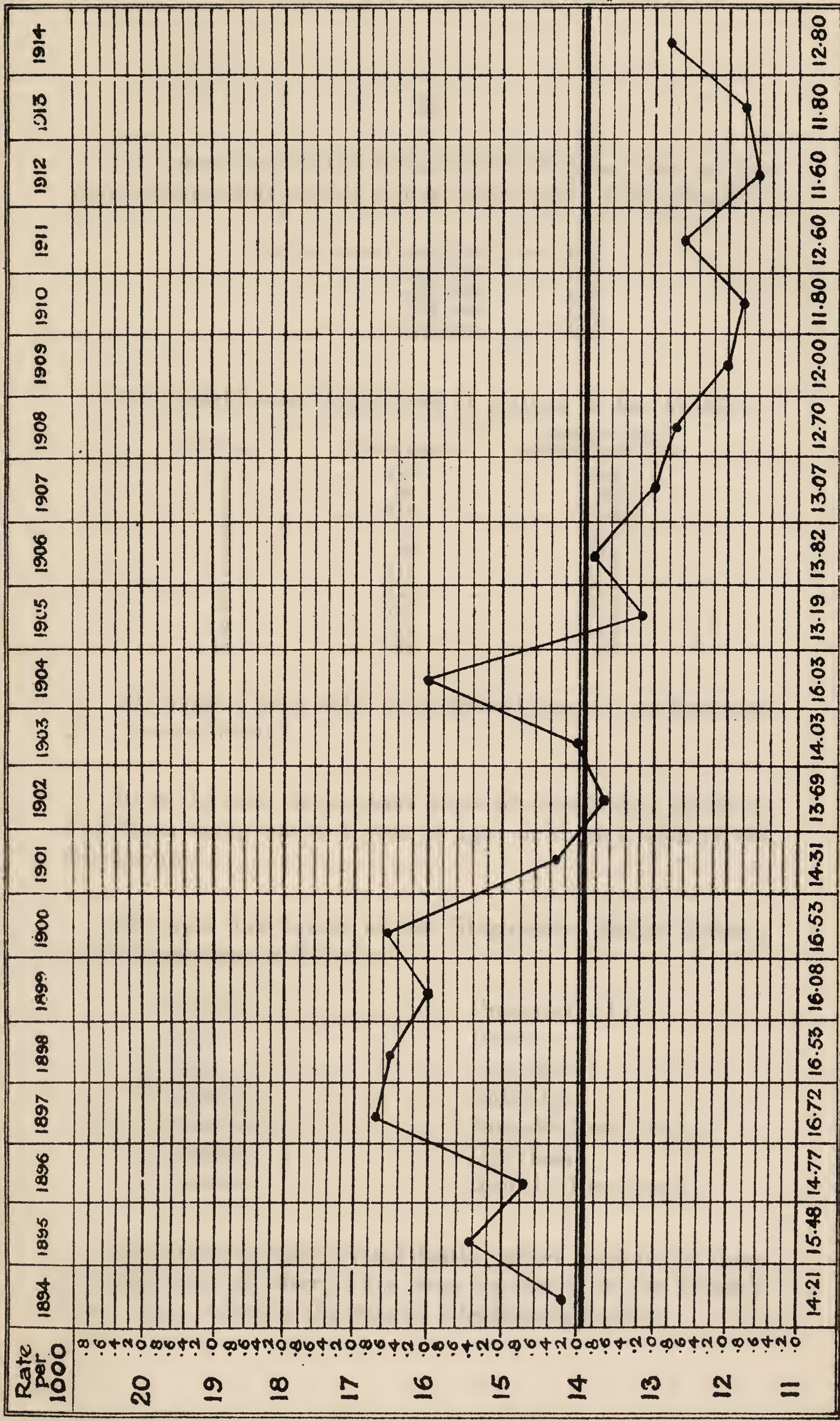
„	1896-1900	„	29·08.
„	1901-1905	„	28·72.
„	1906-1910	„	25·27.
„	1911-1914	„	22·07.

### Deaths.

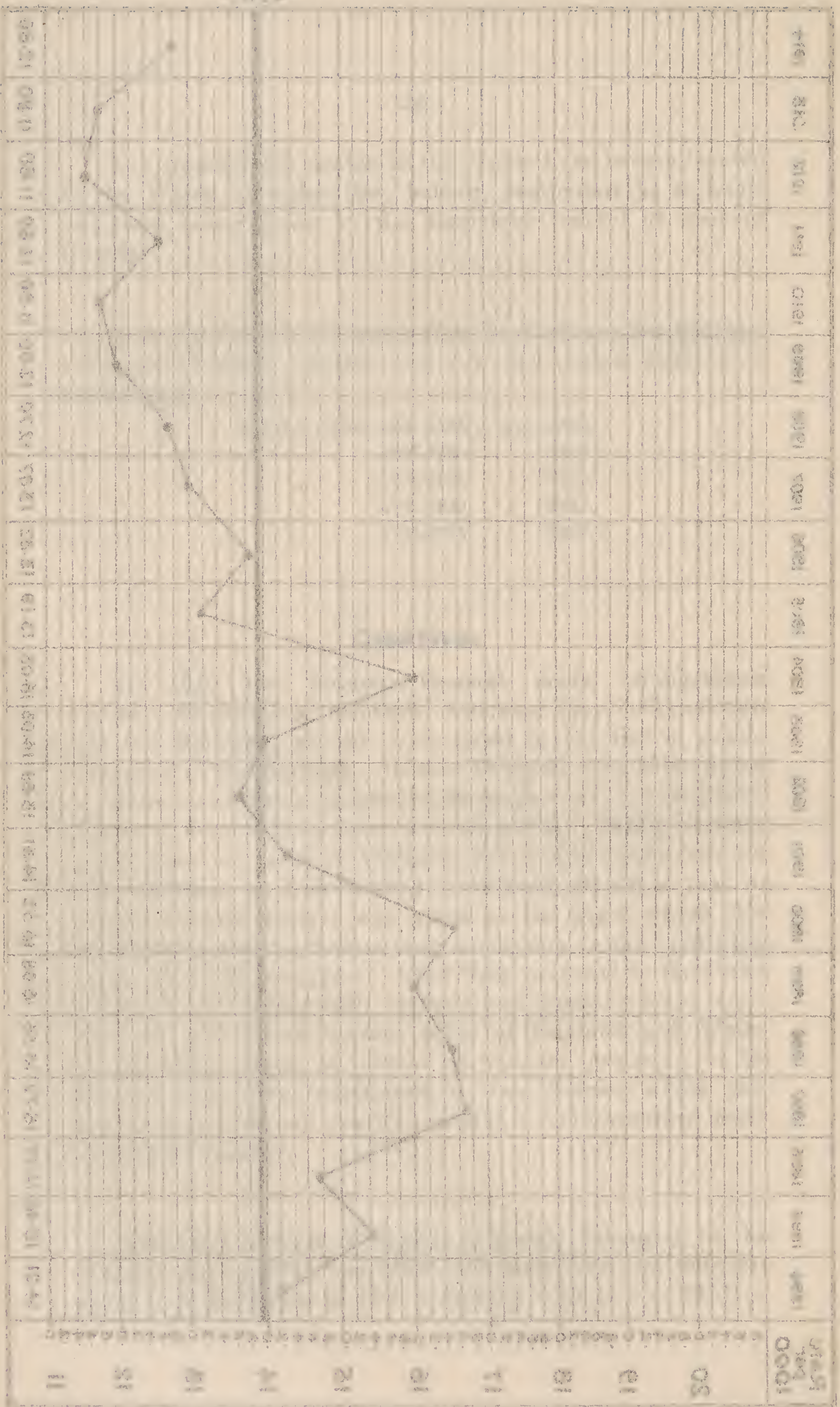
In 1910 the Registrar-General made arrangements whereby *all* deaths of residents, wherever they occurred outside the Borough, should be included in the list of deaths belonging to the Borough, whereas formerly only those dying in public institutions outside the Borough were so transferred. 126 such deaths have been so transferred. Many of these people have not lived in Wallasey for several years, and the only evidence of their having lived here at all is that an address in this district was given as the place where they had slept on the day before their admission to the institution where the death took place. 67 of these occurred in the Union Infirmary, 18 in hospitals, asylums and sanatoria outside the Borough, and 21 in various parts of England and Wales. On the other hand, all deaths of visitors occurring in the Borough have been transferred to the district where they lived. It is thus now possible to give a more accurate death-rate than formerly.

The total number of deaths of people belonging to this Borough during 1914 was 1,089 (538 males and 551 females), equal to a death-rate of 12·8, compared with 11·8 in 1913.

Chart shewing DEATH RATES of Wallasey for the past 21 years.







A comparison of the death-rate of Wallasey for the past four quinquennial periods and the period 1911-14 is appended :

For the period	1891-1895	it was	16.1
„	„	1896-1900	„ 16.1
„	„	1901-1905	„ 14.2
„	„	1906-1910	„ 12.6
„	„	1911-1914	„ 12.2

The deaths were distributed as follows in the Wards:—

Ward No.	No. of Deaths.				Rate per 1,000 of estimated population.	
1	...	...	112	...	...	13.1
2	...	...	80	...	...	9.5
3	...	...	116	...	...	13.9
4	...	...	99	...	...	12.2
5	...	...	91	...	...	14.9
6	...	...	117	...	...	12.7
7	...	...	122	...	...	17.7
8	...	...	137	...	...	16.5
9	...	...	117	...	...	11.9
10	...	...	98	...	...	8.7

79 Inquests were held, 59 of these being on residents and 20 on non-residents.

10 of the total deaths were those of illegitimate children, 8 of them being under 1 year of age; of these 2 died in the Workhouse.

The ages and causes of the illegitimate deaths under 1 year of age were as follows:—

9 hours	...	...	...	...	Premature Birth.
11 days	...	...	...	...	Debility.
22 days	...	...	...	...	Laryngitis.
2 months	...	...	...	...	Enteritis.
2 months	...	...	...	...	Broncho-Pneumonia.
3 months	...	...	...	...	Diarrhœa.
8 months	...	...	...	...	Broncho-Pneumonia.

As in former years several deaths, which were really those of illegitimate children, have been registered in the father's name, thus reducing the rate of illegitimate deaths.



## Infant Mortality.

During the year 1914 the deaths of 167 children were recorded who had not at the time of their death reached the age of 1 year. This gives an Infantile Mortality Rate of 90 per 1,000 births, compared with 80 in 1913, which was the second lowest on record.

Let us examine the Table relating to infant mortality on page 107 and compare it with similar Tables of the last three years.

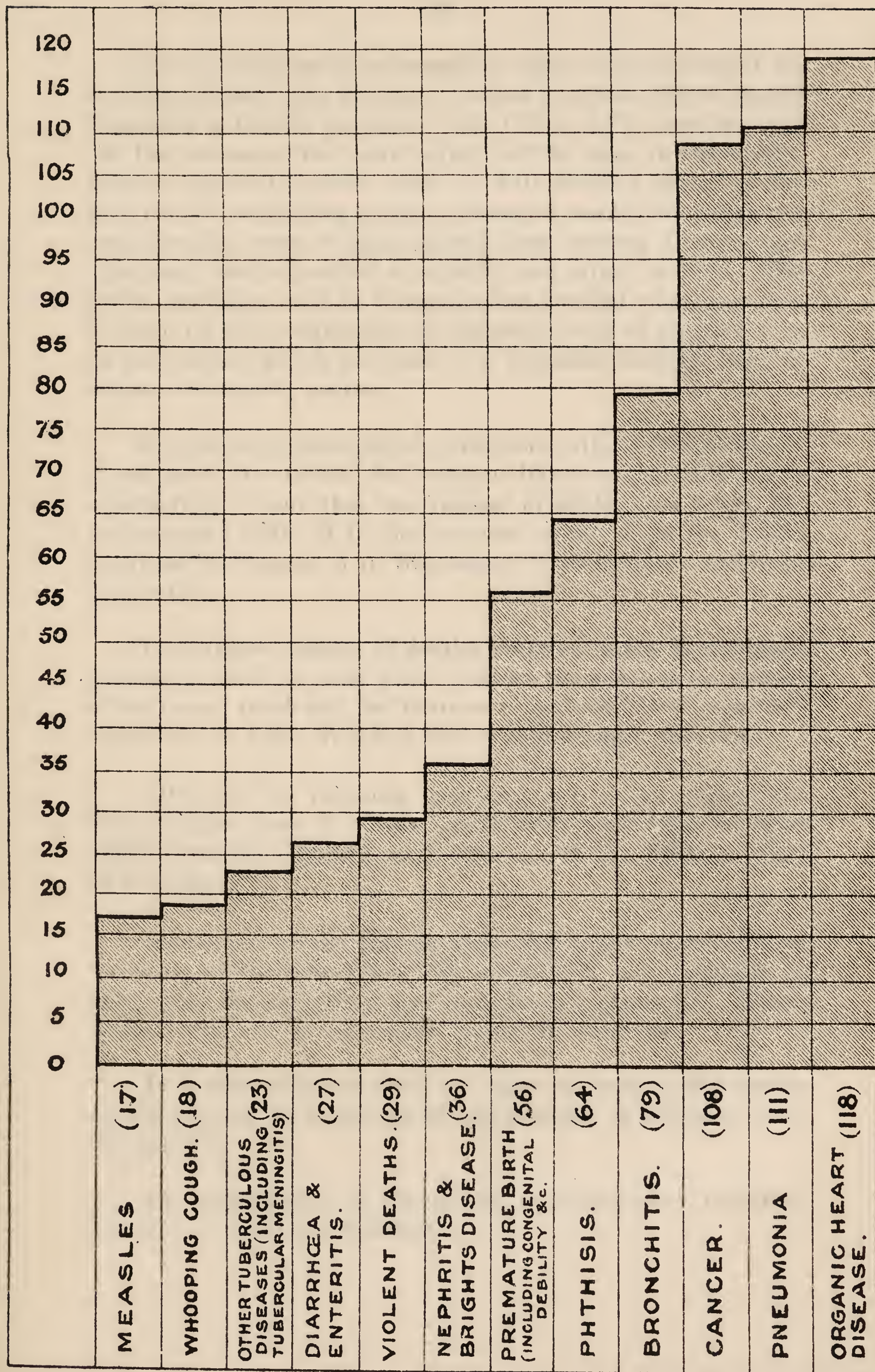
	1911	1912	1913	1914
1—Common Infectious Diseases caused	4 deaths	9 deaths	4 deaths	14 deaths
2—Diarrhœal Diseases caused ... ..	59 „	3 „	30 „	22 „
3—Wasting Diseases (including Pre-mature Birth, Atrophy and Marasmus) caused ... ..	67 „	62 „	49 „	55 „
4—Tuberculous Diseases caused... ..	6 „	7 „	7 „	1 „
5—And other causes, including Respiratory Diseases, Convulsions and Overlying, caused ... ..	54 „	56 „	60 „	75 „
Including Bronchitis and Pneumonia	(20) „	(22) „	(31) „	(30) „

A glance at the above Table shows that the increased infantile mortality rate as compared with 1913 is due to the increased number of deaths from (1) the common infectious diseases, and (2) other causes. The number of deaths added together from what may be termed the acute and chronic intestinal diseases, that is, Nos. 2 and 3, are about equal to the number in 1913, while tubercular diseases show a decrease.

A reference to Table IV., page 107, elicits the information that the 14 deaths from the common infectious diseases were ascribed, 11 to whooping cough, 2 to measles, and 1 to erysipelas. The deaths in 1913 were all due to whooping cough. Table IV. also shows that the increased number of deaths from other causes is due to syphilis (3), injury at birth (3), atelectasis (3), other causes (*i.e.*, other causes than those appearing in Table IV.) (9), the deaths from respiratory diseases being practically the same as in 1913.

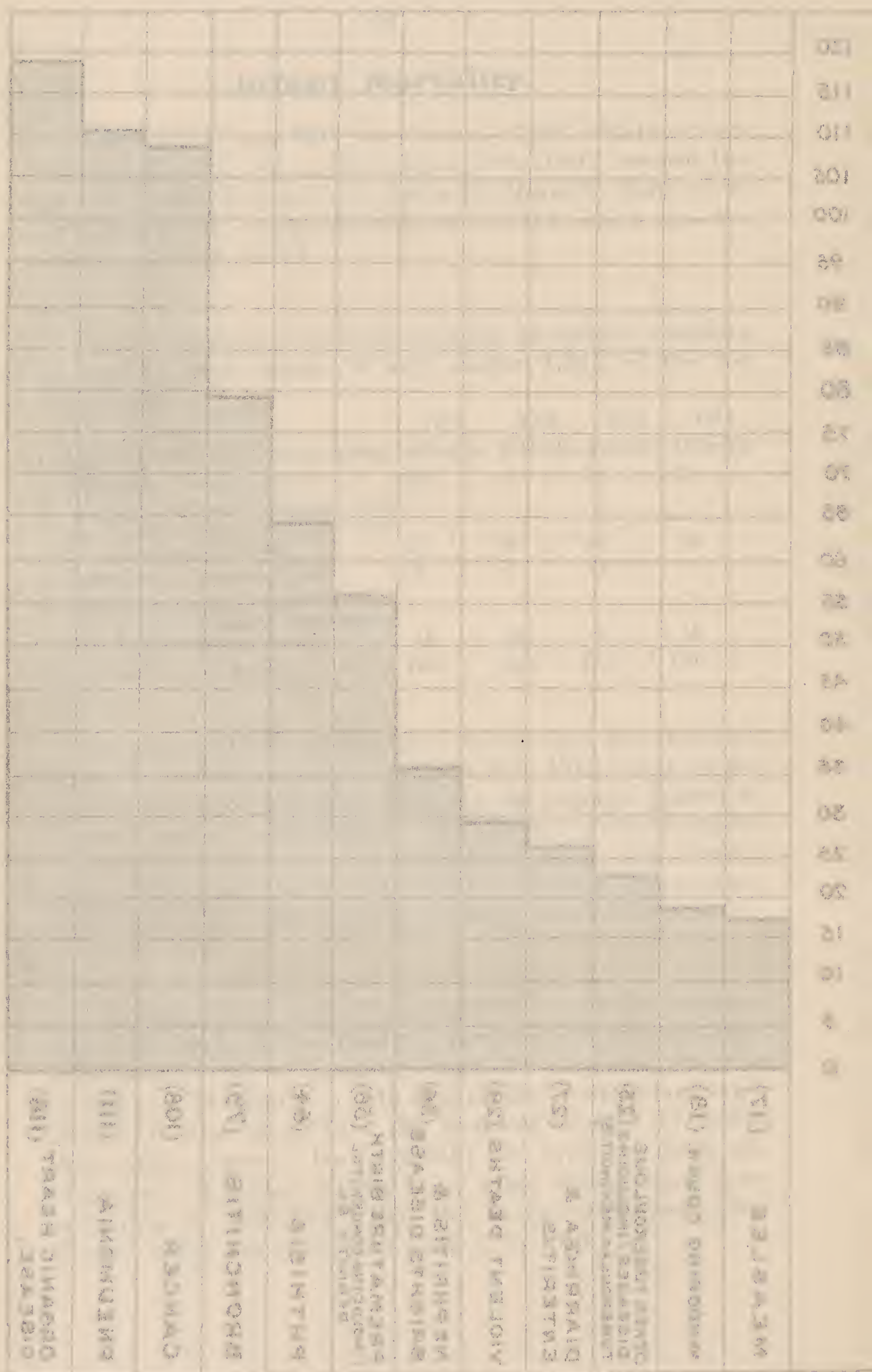


**COMPARATIVE VIEW**  
of **TWELVE** of the **PRINCIPAL CAUSES** of  
**DEATH** in **WALLASEY** during **1914**.





DEATH IN WALLASEY during 1914.  
 OF TWELVE OF THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF  
 COMPARATIVE VIEW



The information thus brought to light is interesting if for no other reason than to show in what direction efforts should be guided to further safeguard infant life, and it promises well for the success of the work which will be done in the newly-formed maternity centre, when in full working order, in the direction of combating certain ante-natal conditions which are doubtless the cause of many deaths from wasting diseases, and also many deaths ascribed to syphilis and injury at birth. The latter, moreover, will be to some extent avoided when provision is made for the confinement of abnormal cases of pregnancy in an institution, which provision it is intended shall be made in our new maternity centre.

In spite of meteorological conditions quite as favourable as, if not more favourable, for summer diarrhoea than 1913, it is satisfactory to note that the number of deaths was fewer, 22, as compared with 30 in the previous year. 4 of the deaths occurred in August, 6 in September, 4 in October, and 3 in November.

The largest number of deaths occurred in the Wards most completely built up, and which contain the greatest proportion of the poorer residents; but there were no distinctive insanitary conditions in those Wards which would account therefor.

Although the infantile mortality rate is the highest for the past three years, it is very considerably lower than the rates which formerly obtained, as a reference to the Table on page 28 will show.

In five out of the last six years the infant mortality rate has been considerably below 100, while with one exception, in every year before 1909 it was considerably above 100. These figures represent an enormous saving of child life.

It is interesting to note, too, that not only is the saving of life affected up to the age of one year but in children up to the age of 5.

An examination of the deaths of illegitimate children, however, is not so satisfactory.



In 1914 there were 59 illegitimate births (10 of which occurred outside the district), and 8 deaths of illegitimate children below the age of one, giving an infantile mortality rate of 142 per 1,000 births, compared with that of 90 for all children. There ought not to be this disparity. There is still room for great improvement in our methods of dealing with illegitimate children. As pointed out last year, under proper supervision and suitable home conditions there would be no such marked difference as is shown above between the legitimate and the illegitimate infantile mortality rates. In my Report for 1913 I expressed the opinion, which I now repeat, that it was a mistake for the administration of the Infant Life Protection Act to have been placed with Boards of Guardians. Local Sanitary Authorities could have administered the Act quite well with the aid of their lady health visitors, especially as by the Notification of Births Act the Local Authority obtains immediate information of all the births that occur, and therefore knows at once those which are illegitimate and likely to be boarded out. The necessary constant and strict supervision can thus be exercised over these children from the first few days of life onwards by the lady health visitors.

I also wish again to express the opinion that improvement is possible in regard to the boarding out of these children. There would be no difficulty in providing suitable homes for them if a sufficient sum of money were forthcoming for their support, and there ought to be no difficulty about this. Every child's life is of great potential value to the State, and no child's life should be endangered for the sake of a paltry two or three shillings a week, representing—as I am afraid is often the case—the difference between a good and a bad home for the child.

An analysis of the 22 deaths from diarrhœa and enteritis is interesting, and clearly shows, if any further proof were needed, the reasons why a great many children die from diarrhœa and how many deaths could be prevented. Amongst the deaths was 1 illegitimate child, who was boarded out and, of course, fed entirely by hand, at the same time needing the care which only a mother can bestow on her child. Of the 18 deaths, 15 were entirely hand fed at the time of death, and in



1 instance a long-tube bottle was used. 2 children were partly breast fed. 1 child was entirely breast fed. This child only lived 5 days, which seems to suggest that it had some inherent weakness. 7 of the deaths were noted as of children puny and delicate from birth.

As regards the home conditions, these were described as "unsatisfactory" in 7 instances and as "satisfactory" in 11. By "unsatisfactory" is meant either that the parents drank, the house was dirty, or gross ignorance was displayed, and in some cases there was a combination of all three, whilst in one particular instance a note was made as to the prevalence of flies. Those described as "satisfactory" must not be taken to mean that the conditions in every case were ideal. "Satisfactory" would cover all the ground from, say, "fair" to "very good."

Enquiries were also made as to why the children were fed artificially. In 3 instances it was found that the mothers were unwilling to feed the child from the breast. In 7 they were unable from various causes to do so, and with regard to 8 no statement was made.

The Table below shows at a glance the number of births and infant deaths and the infant mortality rates per 1,000 births in the Wards during 1912-13-14.

#### WARDS.

WARD.	No. of Births in			No. of Infant Deaths in			Infant Mortality Rates per 1000 Births in		
	1912	1913	1914	1912	1913	1914	1912	1913	1914
No. 1.....	122	120	122	9	8	10	73	67	81
No. 2.....	146	140	123	9	5	10	68	36	81
No. 3.....	149	149	172	8	10	11	53	67	63
No. 4. ...	146	170	172	18	16	17	116	94	98
No. 5.....	90	103	116	9	13	8	100	126	68
No. 6.....	162	173	137	13	10	16	80	58	116
No. 7.....	213	206	240	20	24	24	93	116	100
No. 8.....	232	236	192	22	28	38	94	118	196
No. 9.....	306	334	322	20	23	23	68	69	71
No. 10.....	204	211	229	9	13	10	44	61	43
	*21	*21	*17						

\* Plus registered elsewhere.

Too much importance cannot be attached to the comparison, since the figures dealt with are very small, and one or two extra births and deaths in any particular Ward will raise the rate appreciably.

Inquiries instituted in 1908 as to the causes and circumstances attending the deaths of all children under 1 year have been continued in 1914. 1,601 births were visited. At the time of the first visit 81 per cent. were fed entirely on the breast; 11 per cent. were bottle fed, 6 per cent. on breast and bottle. Of the deaths of children under 1 year (167 in number), 33 were breast-fed, 76 were bottle-fed, 6 were fed on breast and bottle, 11 were not fed at all, and particulars were not ascertained with regard to 41 of the deaths. It will thus be seen that 7 times more children are breast-fed than are bottle-fed on the occasion of the first visit; the number of deaths of children fed otherwise than from the breast alone is, however, 3 times as great as those entirely breast-fed. These figures are most striking. If it is necessary to offer any inducement to mothers anxious for the welfare of their children to feed them from the breast where possible, these figures ought to supply that inducement.

Year.	No. of Deaths of Infants under one year.	Per cent. of Total Deaths.	Rate of Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.	Deaths of Children under 5 Years.
1899	241	30.58	163	328
1900	208	24.18	132	276
1901	219	28.33	142	293
1902	172	22.84	108	242
1903	183	23.92	113	269
1904	265	30.04	157	385
1905	163	21.10	98	240
1906	201	24.39	117	304
1907	179	20.43	101	357
1908	176	19.42	101	284
1909	148	16.7	80	227
1910	149	16.7	86	252
1911	190	19.0	109	269
1912	138	13.4	77	215
1913	150	15.4	80	227
1914	167	15.3	90	254





COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE  
PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF INFANT MORTALITY  
(BELOW ONE YEAR OF AGE) IN WALLABY,  
DURING 1914



Details of Deaths under one year for the last 10 years, from those diseases most fatal to infants are given below:—

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Diarrhoea ... ..	29	55	14	12	5	10	46	0	15	14
Convulsions ... ..	9	14	15	10	14	10	10	10	12	10
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	15	26	30	21	27	30	20	22	31	30
*Enteritis ... ..	5	11	11	11	9	18	13	3	15	8
Premature Birth ...	29	17	36	39	27	19	38	29	18	30
Atrophy and Debility ...	21	21	26	25	20	3	16	24	23	19
Totals ...	108	145	132	118	102	90	143	88	114	111

\*Includes Gastritis up to 1906.

N.B.—In reading this table it should be remembered that the actual number of children born has progressively increased each year.

The Deaths of Children under 1 year in the four quarters were as follows:—

First Quarter ...	30	Third Quarter ...	46
Second Quarter ...	35	Fourth Quarter ...	56

The usual large increase in the Third Quarter is again this year conspicuous by its absence.

**Infant and Child Mortality Rates per 1,000 Births, at age periods in Wallasey during 1913 and 1914, compared with Rates for Triennial Period 1907-1910 for Wallasey, as shown in Table 1, Appendix 2, of Second Report on Child Mortality by Medical Officer of Local Government Board 1912-1913 (p. 393.)**

	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births.	0 to 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	Under 1 week	Under 1 month	Under 3 months.	3 to 6 months.	6 to 12 months.	Number of Births.
1907-10 ..	108 ( in 1911 )	92.0	55.4	18.1	32.3	48.4	17.4	26.2	7,063
1913.....	80	80.5	41.3	13.9	26.3	39.1	15.0	26.3	1,863
1914 .....	90	90.6	47.2	16.2	29.8	53.2	15.2	22.2	1,842

**Death Rates of Infants under One year of age in Wallasey during 1913 and 1914 per 1000 Births, compared with Rates for Triennial Period 1907-1910 for Wallasey as shown in Table 2, Appendix 2, of Second Report on Child Mortality by Medical Officer of Local Government Board, 1912-1913 (p. 395.)**

	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Premature Birth.	Congenital Defects.	Injury at Birth.	Want of Breast Milk.	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus.	Tuberculous Diseases.	Convulsions.	Bronchitis & Pneumonia.	Other Causes.
1907-10	2·1	4·1	11·3	17·1	4·8	0·1	0·6	10·4	6·0	6·9	15·3	13·3
1913.....	—	2·1	16·1	9·6	4·3	—	—	12·3	3·7	6·4	16·6	9·1
1914.....	1·0	5·9	11·9	16·2	3·2	1·6	—	10·3	0·5	5·4	16·2	7·6

#### CHILD WELFARE WORK.

Notification of Births Act adopted 1911.

88 per cent. of all births registered during the year were previously notified (31 per cent. of these by doctors and 69 per cent. by midwives).

The Lady Inspectors visited 70 per cent. of the births, re-visits being paid in about 50 per cent. of the cases. The re-visits were made as often as the conditions rendered necessary; in some instances daily, in others weekly. Visits are not paid in those cases where a medical man is in attendance at the birth, except by request. In cases attended by midwives the Medical Officer of Health himself visits when, on a report from the Lady Inspectors, such visits are deemed necessary. A doctor attached to the local Dispensary, from which domiciliary visits are paid, notifies cases of diarrhoea in the summer months, and his notifications are followed up by visits from the Lady Inspector. Several cases of infantile diarrhoea were reported. No cases of infantile diarrhoea were treated in Mill Lane Hospital last summer, as was done in the previous year, owing to the fact that the accommodation was not available.



THE FOLLOWING IS THE SCHEME IN CONNECTION WITH THE  
MATERNITY CENTRE AND CHILD WELFARE WORK IN  
WALLASEY.

Two rooms have been obtained at the Oakdale Mission Hall for the work of a Maternity Centre and Babies' Welcome.

The Centre is open for the present, one afternoon a week, for three hours.

At the Centre expectant mothers of the poorer class receive advice and, when necessary, provision is made for securing for them proper attention during their confinement. It is hoped soon to provide institutional treatment for abnormal cases.

Mothers are encouraged to bring their young babies and older children up to school age. These babies are medically examined when necessary, weighed, and advice given as to feeding and clothing, and mothers are instructed in various ways in regard to the upbringing of their children. Meals have also been provided for mothers in suitable cases.

This work is carried on amongst the poor only—those quite unable to obtain medical advice on these points for themselves.

The Staff consists of

- (1) A medical man;
- (2) A nurse;
- (3) Voluntary workers assisted by the lady health visitors.

The Medical Officer of Health attends and gives the necessary advice until the services of a medical man can be obtained.

Miss Dalglish, of West Kirby, who is a trained nurse, is giving her services *pro tem*.

When the scheme develops it is proposed to pay both the doctor and nurse.

The Centre was opened on November 11th, and since that date until December 31st, the number of new cases dealt with is 48, the number of attendances being 111.

TABLE SHOWING COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF VARIOUS NEIGHBOURING  
TOWNS WITH WALLASEY.

NAME OF TOWN.	Population.	Gross Death Rate, 1914.	Death Rate cor- rected for Age and Sex Distri- bution.	Birth Rate, 1914.	Infan- tile Deaths per 1,000 Births.	Phthisis	Zymotic
						Death Rate.	Death Rate.
						Per 1000 of Population,	
BIRKENHEAD ... ..	137,996	15·3	...	27·4	121	1·0	1·7
BLACKBURN ... ..							
BOLTON ... ..	185,247	14·6	15·8	22·1	118	0·90	1·66
BOOTLE ... ..	73,230	17·0	17·9	31·7	123	1·17	2·31
BURY ... ..							
CREWE ... ..	45,964	11·7	12·24	22·4	89	0·73	0·69
LIVERPOOL ... ..	767,892	19·5	20·1	30·0	139	1·4	2·7
OLDHAM ... ..	151,044	17·7	...	22·9	137	1·2	2·5
PRESTON ... ..							
SALFORD ... ..	234,975	17·1	...	26·9	126	1·6	1·9
ST. HELENS ... ..							
STOCKPORT ... ..	126,040	15·11	15·10	21·64	124	1·15	1·19
WARRINGTON ... ..							
WIGAN ... ..	92,868	...	17·09	29·18	139	0·95	2·38
WALLASEY ... ..	85,000	12·8	13·2	21·7	90	0·7	0·8

TABLE SHOWING COMPARISON OF WALLASEY RATES WITH THOSE  
FOR ENGLAND AND WALES AS A WHOLE, WITH THE 97  
LARGE TOWNS (AMONG WHICH WALLASEY IS INCLUDED),  
WITH THE 145 SMALLER TOWNS, AND WITH ENGLAND AND  
WALES LESS THE 242 TOWNS.

	Annual rate per 1,000 living.			Deaths under one year to 1,000 Births.
	Births.	Deaths.		
		Crude.	standard- ized *	
ENGLAND AND WALES ... ..	23·6	13·9	13·6	105
97 GREAT TOWNS INCLUDING LONDON	24·9	14·6	14·9	113
145 SMALLER TOWNS ... ..	23·6	12·8	12·9	104
ENGLAND AND WALES, LESS THE 242 TOWNS ... ..	21·9	13·3	12·2	93
<b>WALLASEY</b> ... ..	21·7	12·8	13·2	90

\* The standardized Death Rates (formerly called corrected death rates) are the rates which would have been recorded had the age and sex constitution of the populations of the several areas been identical with that of England and Wales as enumerated in 1901. A description of the method of standardising these death rates is to be found in the Registrar-General's Annual Report for 1911, page xxix.

## Deaths from Zymotic Diseases during the past 10 Years.

DISEASE.	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
TOTALS ... ..	77	137	63	105	60	90	105	57	70	76
Smallpox ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	1	13	6	27	13	15	5	19	7	17
Scarlet Fever ... ..	6	6	6	10	20	3	2	6	6	4
Diphtheria and Croup	10	12	7	8	9	4	16	9	5	9
Whooping Cough ...	2	15	13	21	0	19	5	15	11	18
Fever (Typhoid) ...	8	5	3	4	2	5	1	3	3	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	50	86	28	35	16	44	75	5	38	27
<i>Rate per 1,000 of population</i>	<i>1.31</i>	<i>1.38</i>	<i>0.93</i>	<i>1.40</i>	<i>0.77</i>	<i>1.13</i>	<i>1.33</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.8</i>

## Infectious Diseases.

The following Table shows the number of Notifications of Infectious Diseases in the last 10 years :—

DISEASE.	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	7	10	1	...	...
Diphtheria ... ..	64	57	92	72	57	44	62	75	44	84
Membranous Croup ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	53	28	45	32	32	32	42	28	21	47
Scarlet Fever ... ..	348	266	255	248	716	329	286	307	312	249
Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid ... ..	61	65	31	34	18	14	24	16	19	22
Puerperal Fever ...	6	2	4	3	2	4	3	3	1	1
Phthisis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	176	158	171
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	38
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Acute Polio-Myelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTALS ... ..	533	419	427	391	825	430	498	606	621	614



Tables showing the Notifications of Infectious Diseases (A) in each Ward, (B) in each month, and (C) in each quarter.

## (A) WARDS.

Ward	Small-pox.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever	Typhoid Fever	Puerperal Fever	Cerebro-Spinal.	Acute Polio-Myelitis.	Tuberculosis		Totals
									Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	
1	...	2	2	12	1	...	1	...	13	2	33
2	...	4	3	24	1	...	...	...	17	...	49
3	...	6	9	25	4	...	...	...	14	5	63
4	...	7	3	26	1	...	...	...	22	2	61
5	...	10	6	23	2	1	...	...	19	6	67
6	...	10	3	24	...	...	...	1	14	5	57
7	...	4	3	22	...	...	...	...	11	3	43
8	...	16	6	24	...	...	...	...	28	6	80
9	...	19	6	38	1	...	...	...	21	7	92
10	...	6	6	31	12	...	...	...	12	2	69
Totals.	...	84	47	249	22	1	1	1	171	38	614

## (B) MONTHS.

Jan. .	...	11	4	26	1	...	...	...	10	1	53
Feb....	...	9	4	30	...	...	...	...	10	4	57
Mar....	...	9	3	30	2	1	...	...	22	3	70
April..	...	9	6	26	1	...	...	...	16	6	64
May ..	...	5	3	15	1	...	...	...	21	6	51
June .	...	3	6	22	...	...	...	...	18	3	52
July...	...	3	1	20	...	...	...	...	14	1	39
Aug. .	...	3	2	12	...	...	...	...	10	3	30
Sep. .	...	1	5	19	2	...	...	...	13	2	42
Oct. .	...	5	4	21	...	...	...	...	6	3	39
Nov. .	...	10	1	18	...	...	1	...	16	3	49
Dec....	...	16	8	10	15	...	...	1	15	3	68
Totals.	...	84	47	249	22	1	1	1	171	38	614

## (C) QUARTERS.

1st Q.	...	29	11	86	3	1	...	...	42	8	180
2nd Q.	...	17	15	63	2	...	...	...	55	15	167
3rd Q..	...	7	8	51	2	...	...	...	37	6	111
4th Q..	...	31	13	49	15	...	1	1	37	9	156
Totals.	...	84	47	249	22	1	1	1	171	38	614

**Scarlet Fever.**

There was an unusual incidence of scarlet fever in the later months of 1913. The summit of the wave seems to have been reached about the middle of December, and from that time to the end of 1914 the number of cases progressively declined, as shown in the Table above. The usual Autumn rise has been conspicuous by its absence. As a result of this

no inconvenience whatever has been caused owing to the restriction of the accommodation available for the isolation of scarlet fever by reason of the setting aside of beds for the use of soldiers, in the event of any unusual number of typhoid cases arising among them. As a matter of fact there has always been more than sufficient accommodation available for those cases which have actually occurred, quite irrespective as to whether there was or was not efficient isolation at their homes.

I have commented in several Annual Reports on the indiscriminate isolation of cases of scarlet fever in hospital, without any regard to home conditions, and I have repeatedly stated that, in my opinion, it is not necessary to isolate in hospital a very large number of the cases which every year find their way into the Corporation Hospital. Institutional treatment is, in point of fact, only necessary where effective means of isolation cannot be obtained at home, or in houses such as lodging-houses, milk-shops, places where food is prepared, and so on. Isolation in hospital in these cases is essential, but there is no public health advantage, and certainly no advantage to the patient, in sending to hospital exceedingly mild cases from quite good houses, as is the practice now-a-days. When it becomes more generally known that it is not necessary to isolate these very mild cases for six weeks (the period which has been usually looked upon as necessary up to the present) there will be a lessened disposition to hurry them off to hospital. As the result of the restricted accommodation above referred to, many cases during the last four months have been nursed at home, which would ordinarily have been sent to hospital. It will be interesting to watch the sequence of events, but up to the time of writing there is nothing whatever to show that the increased proportion of cases nursed in private houses has had any untoward effect on the incidence of the disease, but rather the contrary. It is, to my mind, an open question whether the accommodation available for scarlet fever should not permanently be diminished, and that the surplus accommodation should be used for the treatment of bad cases of measles and whooping-cough taken from the poorer homes. If it be true that isolation of scarlet fever patients in hospital has no appreciable effect on the incidence of the disease (and no one now-a-days seems to suggest that it has), it appears to me

that more effective use can be made of the Isolation Hospital by using it in the manner I have just indicated, than by providing so many beds for the isolation of scarlet fever.

Of the 249 cases notified, 159 went to hospital, and 90 were treated at home, 2 cases died in the hospital, giving a percentage of 1.2 deaths to removals. Of the home-treated cases 2 also died, giving a percentage of deaths of 2.2.

In houses where two or more cases occurred, the following were removed to hospital at the intervals named:—

In 5 instances 2 cases were removed at same time.

3 cases at an interval of 1 day after admission of previous case.			
1	do.	2 days	do.
1	do.	3 days	do.
1	do.	4 days	do.
1	do.	5 days	do.
1	do.	6 days	do.
—	do.	7 days	do.
1	do.	7/14 days	do.
1	do.	14/21 days	do.
3	do.	21/28 days	do.
2	do.	28/35 days	do.
2	do.	35/45 days	do.

} Previous patients still in hospital when subsequent cases occurred.

With regard to the cases nursed at home:—

From 1 house 2 cases were notified at the same time.

In 2 instances a second case was notified 1/7 days after the previous case.

„ 1 instance	„	„	7/14 days	„	„
„ 2 „	„	„	14/21 „	„	„
„ 1 „ a third	„	„	21/28 „	„	„
„ 1 „ a second	„	„	42/49 „	„	„
„ 1 „ „	„	„	49/56 „	„	„

Details of “Return” Cases.

DOUBTFUL.

Length of stay in Hospital of first case.	Interval between discharge of first case and onset of second.	Period from commencement of hospital isolation of first case.
Days.	Days.	Days.
(a) 44	14	58
(b) 48	33	81
(c) 39	11	50
(d) 39	3	42

- (a) and (b) No complications in hospital or since discharge.
- (c) First case said to have had Rhinitis on arrival home but no complication of the kind in hospital.
- (d) A third case occurred 24 days after the second. The first was a very mild case, and had no complications of any kind in hospital.



The following Table gives some very interesting information with regard to Scarlet Fever cases in this district since the year 1881 :—

### Statistics re Scarlet Fever since 1881.

Year.	Estimated Population at Middle of Year.	Total Notifications.	Attack Rate per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per cent. of Cases.	Death Rate per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Percentage of Cases removed to Hospital.	No. of Deaths in Hospital.	Percentage of Deaths in Hospital to Admissions.
1881...	21,192 (Census)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1882...	22,743 <sup>†</sup>	...	...	29	...	1·27	...	...	...	...
1883...	24,037 <sup>†</sup>	...	...	21	...	0·87	...	...	...	...
1884...	25,228 <sup>†</sup>	...	...	5	...	0·18	...	...	...	...
1885...	28,000	...	...	4	...	0·14	...	...	...	...
1886...	29,500	...	...	4	...	0·13	...	...	...	...
1887...	30,500	...	...	8	...	0·26	...*	...	...	...
1888...	31,500	...	...	1	...	0·03	10	...	...	...
1889...	32,500	†	...	15	...	0·43	25	...	3	12·0
1890...	34,000	116	3·4	12	10·3	0·35	17	14·6	2	11·8
1891...	33,500	89	2·6	7	7·8	0·21	18	20·2	1	5·5
	{ Census }									
	{ 33,229 }									
1892...	34,500	49	1·1	3	6·1	0·09	9	18·4	1	11·1
1893...	35,500	123	3·4	2	1·6	0·06	21	17·0	1	4·8
1894...	37,000	246	6·0	5	1·0	0·13	56	22·7	...	...
1895...	39,000	130	3·3	4	3·0	0·10	47	36·1	2	4·2
1896...	41,500	157	3·7	4	2·5	0·09	60	38·2	3	5·0
1897...	44,000	256	5·8	15	5·8	0·34	123	48·0	7	5·7
1898...	46,800	220	4·7	11	5·0	0·23	97	44·1	7	7·2
1899...	49,000	167	3·4	5	3·0	0·10	89	53·3	3	3·3
1900...	52,000	119	2·3	4	3·3	0·08	60	50·4	2	3·3
1901...	54,000	147	2·7	5	3·4	0·09	68	45·5	4	5·9
	{ Census }									
	{ 53,579 }									
1902...	55,000	293	5·3	5	1·7	0·09	199	67·9	4	2·0
1903...	56,000	440	7·8	18	4·1	0·32	309	70·2	11	3·5
1904...	57,000	270	4·7	8	3·0	0·14	170	62·9	7	4·1
1905...	58,500	348	5·9	6	1·7	0·10	227	62·0	3	1·3
1906...	62,000	266	4·3	6	2·2	0·09	178	66·9	6	3·3
1907...	67,000	255	3·8	6	2·3	0·08	188	73·7	6	3·2
1908...	71,000	248	3·5	10	4·0	0·14	174	70·1	9	5·1
1909...	73,000	716	9·8	20	2·7	0·27	507	70·8	14	2·7
1910...	75,000	329	4·3	3	0·5	0·04	229	69·6	2	0·8
1911...	79,000	286	3·6	2	0·7	0·02	189	66·1	1	0·5
	{ Census }									
	{ 78,504 }									
1912...	81,000	307	3·8	6	1·9	0·07	205	66·7	3	1·4
1913...	83,000	312	3·8	6	1·9	0·07	216	69·2	5	2·3
1914...	85,000	249	2·9	4	1·6	0·04	159	63·8	2	1·2

\* First Case in Hospital, October 28th, 1887 (7 to end of year).

† 1889 Notification Act adopted December 2nd, 1889. (30 Scarlet Fever Cases notified to end of year).

‡ These figures are for the end of the year.

Appended are two Charts dealing with Scarlet Fever for the past 20 years. No. 1 Chart shows the "Attack" rate per 1,000 of population, and No. 2 shows the percentage of cases removed to Mill Lane Hospital.

These two charts must be read in conjunction with one another. They certainly do not point to the conclusion that the isolation of scarlet fever has been attended by a markedly lessened incidence of the disease in this district.

### **Small-pox.**

There was no case of small-pox notified during the year.

During the year I was notified by the Medical Officers of the Port Sanitary Authorities concerned that 5 people had arrived in this district from infected ports or ships. These people were all kept under observation, 35 visits being paid to them, but none developed the disease.

### **Plague.**

No contacts with plague were reported during the year.

### **Diphtheria.**

In 1914 the number of cases of diphtheria notified was 84 (of which number 9 died), compared with 44 notifications in 1913 and 75 in 1912. The percentage of deaths to cases was 10.7, which is considerably less than the average for the district in recent years.

No "return" cases occurred during the year.

The distribution of the cases in the Wards was as follows:—

No. 1 Ward ...	2 cases.	No. 6 Ward ...	10 cases.
„ 2 „ ...	4 „	„ 7 „ ...	4 „
„ 3 „ ...	6 „	„ 8 „ ...	16 „
„ 4 „ ...	7 „	„ 9 „ ...	19 „
„ 5 „ ...	10 „	„ 10 „ ...	6 „







Chart Shewing SCARLET FEVER Attack rate per 1000 of Population during the past 20 years.

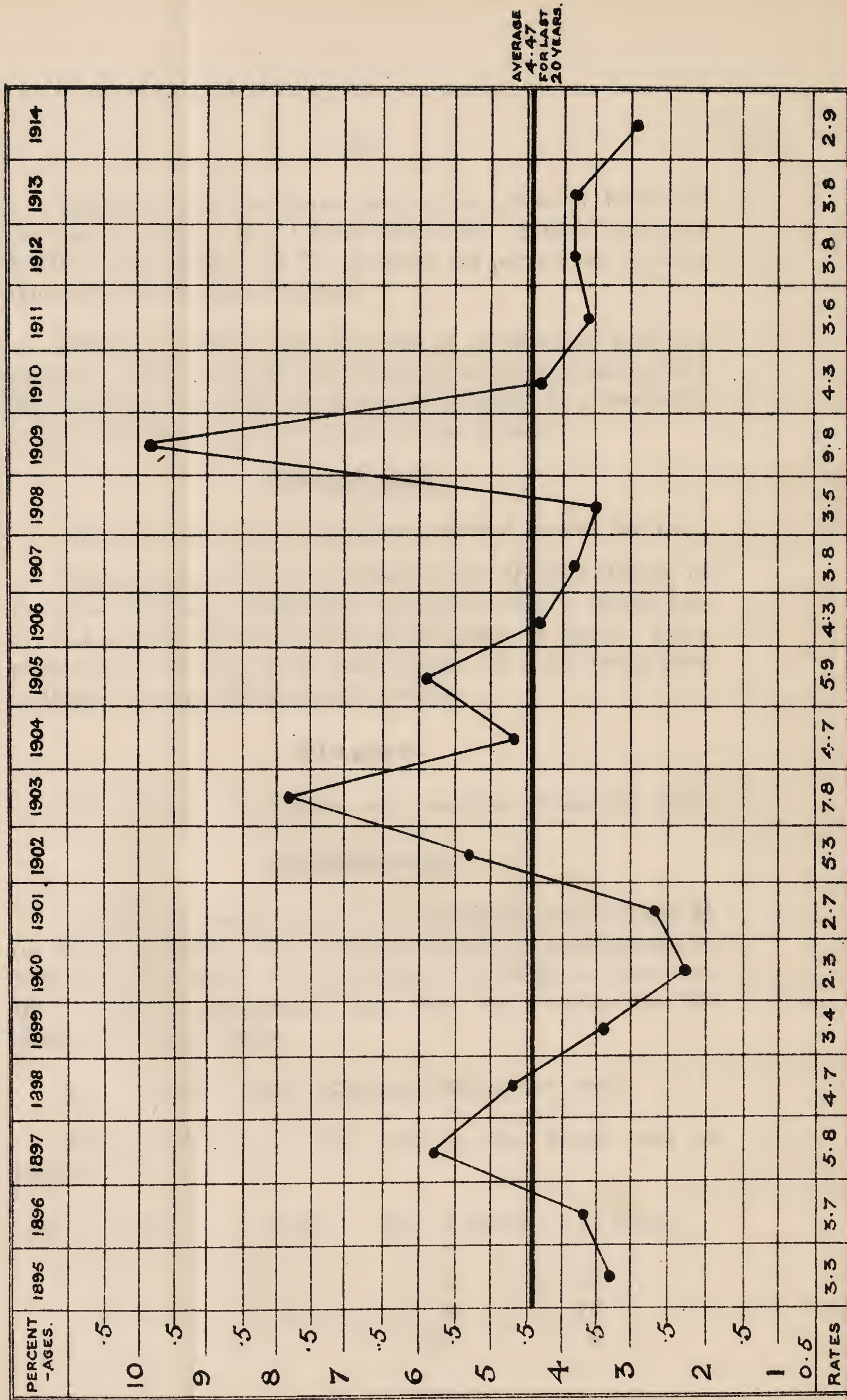
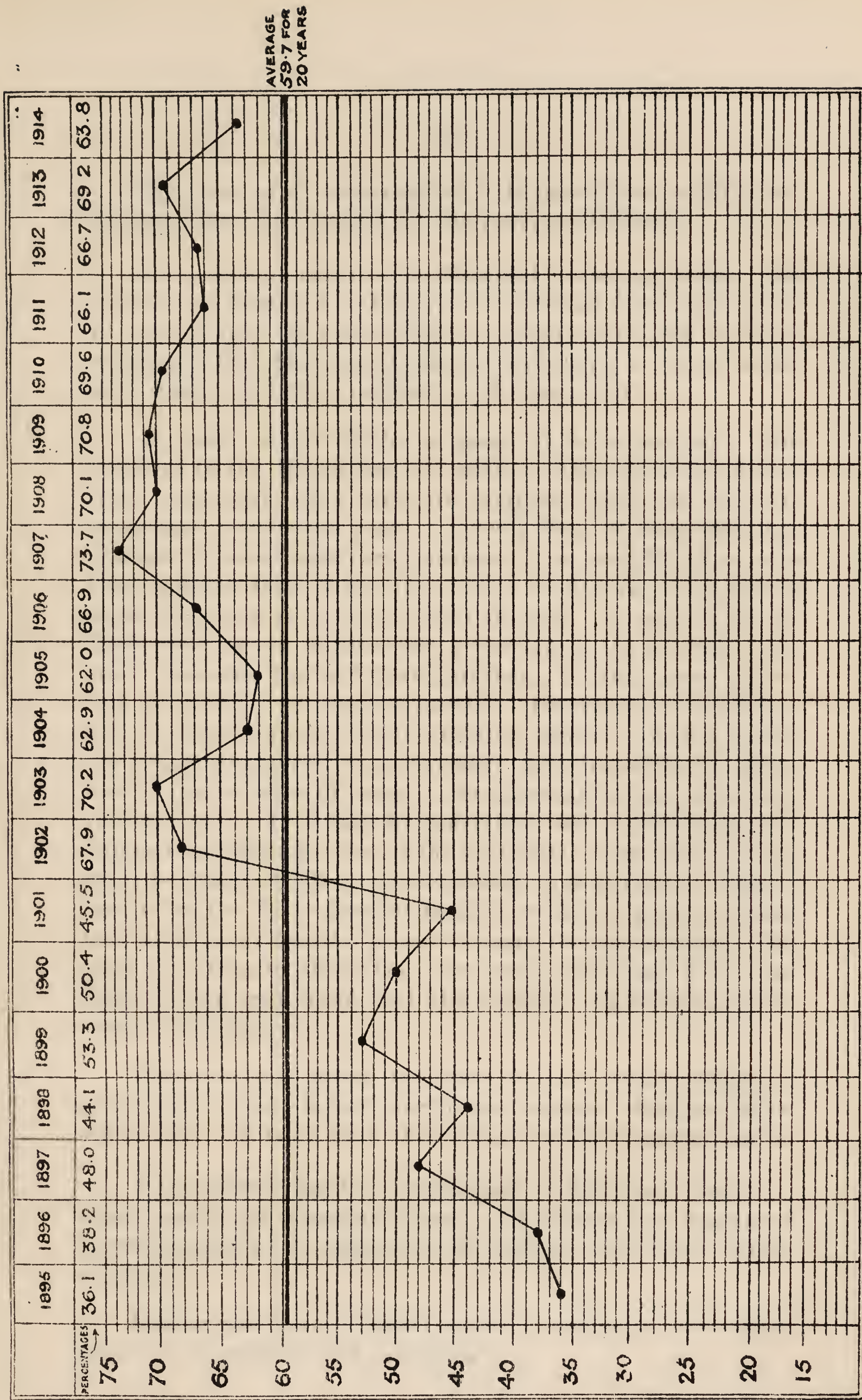




Chart shewing percentage of SCARLET FEVER Cases removed to HOSPITAL.









The number of cases notified is 40 more than in 1913, and 22 more than the average for the previous 10 years.

56 cases were admitted to Hospital, of whom 4 died. Of the 56 cases admitted to Hospital as suffering from diphtheria, 13 were found, on bacteriological examination, not to be so suffering. In 3 instances 2 cases of diphtheria occurred in the same house, and were notified on the same day.

A glance at the Table on page 40 is interesting. The numbers in the Wards are too small to draw any conclusions from, especially when they are compared with the numbers occurring in previous years. It will then be seen that the number of cases varies very considerably in each Ward in each year, and that there is nothing to show that there is any special cause operating in any particular district. A perusal of the Table showing the notifications occurring in the months, however, illustrates the fact that diphtheria is much more prevalent in the cold, wet, sunless months. December, for instance, was an exceedingly cold, wet, cheerless month. In that month the largest number of cases occurred, and, concurrently, there was a large number of cases in the Borough of sore throats of various kinds. It is easy to understand how under these conditions the resisting power of the individual, especially ill-shod and ill-clothed children, is weakened, thus giving an opportunity for the Klebs Loeffler bacillus (which is present in the mouths of many healthy people) to gain the upper hand. The cases occurring in December were very severe, and I have no doubt in my own mind that the climatic conditions greatly conduced to this.

There was no special incidence in any of the schools, a great many cases, indeed, occurring amongst children below school age, and more than the average number among adults.

A Laboratory has been established at Mill Lane Hospital, where swabs are examined free. All throats are examined bacteriologically on admission of patients and again before discharge.

During the year, 176,000 units of anti-toxin have been given to 17 medical men requiring it.

The following Table gives some very useful information with respect to Diphtheria and Croup in this district since 1890:—

Year.	Estimated Population Middle of Year.	Total Number of Cases Notified.	Attack Rate per 1,000 Population.	No. of Deaths Registered Diphtheria and Croup.	Fatality per cent. of Cases.	Mortality per 1,000 Population.	Number of Cases Treated in Hospital.	Percentage of Cases Removed to Hospital.
1890	34,000	...	...	3	...	0.09	...	...
1891	33,500	38	1.1	1	28.9	0.33	2	5.2
	{ Census }							
	{ 33,229 }							
1892	34,500	34	1.0	...	17.6	0.16	3	8.8
1893	35,500	39	0.9	9	23.0	0.20	4	10.2
1894	37,000	35	0.9	9	25.6	0.24	10	28.5
1895	39,000	25	0.6	9	36.0	0.23	10	40.0
1896	41,500	35	0.8	6	17.1	0.14	8	22.8
1897	44,000	12	0.2	3	25.0	0.08	4	33.4
1898	46,800	32	0.6	5	15.1	0.10	12	37.5
1899	49,000	39	0.8	10	25.6	0.20	21	53.8
1900	52,000	28	0.5	3	10.7	0.06	8	28.5
1901	54,000	55	1.0	12	21.8	0.22	22	40.0
	{ Census }							
	{ 53,579 }							
1902	55,000	40	0.7	5	12.5	0.09	20	50.0
1903	56,000	40	0.7	3	7.5	0.05	27	67.5
1904	57,000	55	0.9	12	21.8	0.21	33	54.5
1905	58,500	65	1.1	10	15.3	0.17	45	69.2
1906	62,000	58	0.9	12	20.7	0.19	30	51.7
1907	67,000	92	1.3	7	7.6	0.10	61	66.3
1908	71,000	72	1.0	8	11.0	0.11	50	69.4
1909	73,000	57	0.7	9	15.7	0.12	31	54.4
1910	75,000	44	0.58	4	9.0	0.05	25	56.8
1911	79,000	62	0.78	16	25.8	0.2	46	74.2
	{ Census }							
	{ 78,504 }							
1912	81,000	75	0.9	9	12.0	0.11	39	52.0
1913	83,000	44	0.5	5	11.3	0.06	28	63.6
1914	85,000	84	0.99	9	10.7	0.10	56	66.6

### Typhoid.

The number of cases of typhoid notified was 23, compared with 19 in the previous year. Up to the beginning of December the number of notifications had been 7, 3 of which were imported cases, and one home case I judge to have been of a somewhat doubtful character, inasmuch as disinfection was carried out 12 days after notification. Nothing very definite was ascertained as to the causation of any of these.

16 cases occurred in December, and although the full story of this outbreak does not wholly concern 1914, yet since there have been no fresh cases for three weeks at the time of writing (end of January), it may be as well to put on record the circumstances connected with the whole outbreak, which are of an exceedingly interesting nature.

Early in December, on receiving a notification of a case of enteric from a practitioner, I communicated with him with the idea of getting some preliminary information, and he informed me that he had several other cases of a suspicious nature under his care. These cases I saw with him. Within the next few days other cases came under my notice. At the very onset one fact stood out prominently, and that was that in the 7 notified and suspected cases only 2 milk supplies (which we shall call A and B) were involved. A reference to our Register of Milkshops showed that both A and B obtained their milk from the same farm. This seemed to point to some infection at the farm, but on referring the matter to the local Medical Officer of Health, he reported that nothing to support the suspicion was discovered at the farm, and this was confirmed by a visit made to the farm by a member of my own staff. More particular enquiries then brought to light the fact that A and B had ceased for some weeks to get their supplies from that particular farm, but that A had obtained a portion of his milk from B, who had changed his wholesale source to a farm near Wrexham. Enquiries with regard to A and inspection of his premises proved negative, but B was found to be ill, and on the matter being referred to his medical attendant I was informed that the man was suffering from double pneumonia. In the next few days several other cases were notified, all of whom received their milk from B. Enquiries meanwhile had been made at the Wrexham farm, and having proved negative, it seemed fairly conclusive that by some means or other the milk was being infected at B's premises. It should be mentioned here that the milk business of B was carried on at his private house, the milk vessels being cleansed in the same apartment as the household utensils. I thereupon insisted either that the man should be removed from the premises or that the sale of milk from the premises should cease. The man was then removed



to hospital. A few days after his removal to hospital his wife took ill, and on January 5th they were both notified as suffering from typhoid. In the meantime blood specimens had been taken from the other inmates of the premises for the purposes of applying the Widal tests, all of which proved to be negative. The premises were thoroughly disinfected and the milk cans scalded. The result was that the outbreak subsided.

An interesting fact is that in the last four cases notified the milk supply was from a third milkman (C), who also obtained his supplies from B. Although the milk did not enter B's premises, it was the custom for B to make up the amount that C required by transferring some milk from his cans into C's cans at the railway station. It is possible that the contamination of C's milk took place there. Since directing that C must get his supply sent direct to him and that there must be no transference of milk at the station, no fresh cases have occurred.

To sum up, from the beginning of December to the 28th of January, 1915, 22 cases of typhoid have been notified. 19 of these received their milk directly or indirectly from B, 12 of them directly and 7 indirectly. The remaining 3 cases had no connection whatever with any of the others. One was probably an imported case, a sailor who had landed from the West Indies and was taken ill within a fortnight of arrival here. The second was a Belgian refugee, and the third was a servant maid. With regard to the last two no definite source of infection could be ascertained.

None of the patients appeared to have eaten shellfish, but two had eaten watercress.

Three of the above cases occurred in one house.

There were several facts which pointed to the milk being the source of infection. One was the number of children attacked, another was the suddenness of the onset and the fact that the cases occurred in an unusual time of the year.

From a clinical point of view a good many of the cases were not typical, in that in the majority the temperature oscillated from the start, there was no tumidity of the abdomen, the spots were very doubtful, and the mental condition of the patients was clear throughout. All those treated in hospital gave positive Widal reactions, and of the 8 cases treated there no fewer than 4 had hæmorrhage from the bowel, quite an unusual percentage.

There was only 1 death from typhoid during the year, equal to a rate of 0·01 per thousand of the population.

The Table below shows how remarkable has been the fall for several years past in the number of cases notified. It will be noted that there were 257 cases in 1901, in a population of 53,000, whereas there were but 23 cases in 1914 with a population of 85,000.

### **Deaths from Typhoid since 1887, with Rates.**

Year.	Deaths.	Wallasey Rate per 1,000.	English Rate.	Notified Cases.
1887	11	0·45	0·21	...
1888	9	0·28	0·19	...
1889	12	0·36	0·19 (Act passed in 1889)	...
1890	9	0·26	0·19	42
1891	20	0·59	0·18	47
1892	20	0·57	0·14	62
1893	23	0·64	0·24	132
1894	13	0·35	0·16	89
1895	8	0·20	0·17	67
1896	10	0·24	0·17	112
1897	9	0·20	0·16	93
1898	9	0·19	0·18	87
1899	11	0·23	0·20	132
1900	17	0·32	0·17	163
1901	31	0·57	0·16	257
1902	12	0·21	0·13	64
1903	5	0·08	0·10	47
1904	7	0·12	0·09	39
1905	8	0·13	0·09	61
1906	5	0·08	0·09	65
1907	3	0·04	0·07	31
1908	4	0·05	0·07	34
1909	2	0·02	0·06	18
1910	5	0·06	0·05	14
1911	1	0·01	0·06	24
1912	3	0·03	0·04	16
1913	3	0·03	—	19
1914	1	0·01	—	23

### **Measles.**

Cases of measles have occurred all through the year. The number notified to me was more numerous in the early months, but the mortality was more severe in the later months. 4 deaths occurred in the first half of the year, and 13 in the second half.

The diagram on next page shows at a glance the number of deaths from measles in the past 10 years. It also shows the tendency of the disease to become epidemic every second or third year.

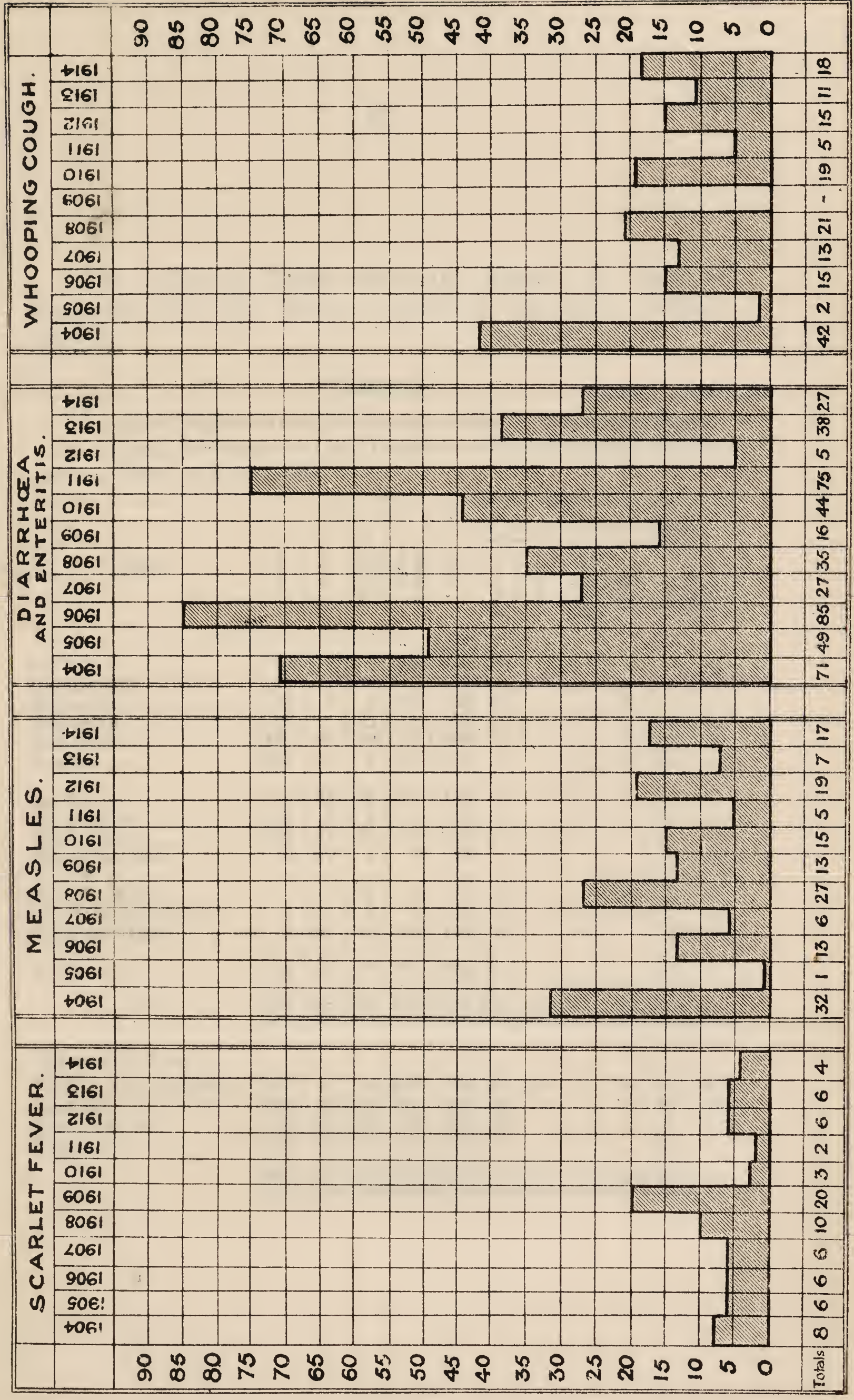
### **Whooping-Cough.**

Whooping-cough was also persistently prevalent, especially in the early months of the year, and, like measles, the mortality was greater in the latter half of the year than in the first half, though fewer cases came to my knowledge. The number of deaths was 18, giving a death-rate per 1,000 living of 0·21, compared with 11 deaths and a rate of 0·13 in 1913.

Whooping-cough is not a disease which affects school life to the same extent as measles, since it occurs in younger children, many of whom have not reached that exceedingly tender (and, in my opinion, much too early) age at which they are received into Public Elementary Schools.



## Deaths in Wallasey during the past Eleven years from







The following Tables show the number of cases of Suspected Infectious Disease reported by the School Authorities :—

TABLE I.

Cases of Suspected Infectious Disease notified by Elementary Education Authority (per reports of Head Teachers or Attendance Officers) to the Medical Officer of Health, 1914.

School.	Measles.	Chicken-pox.	Whooping-Cough.	Other Diseases.	Total.	Totals under "Other Diseases."					
						Mumps.	Scarlet.	Diphtheria	Sore Throat.	Rash.	Suspicious Sickness.
St. Paul's .....	19	5	9	16	49	8	...	...	4	...	4
St. Joseph's .....	54	11	25	15	105	1	1	...	5	4	4
Riverside .....	25	7	9	47	88	25	3	...	14	1	4
Wesleyan .....	43	...	13	2	58	...	...	...	1	...	1
Somerville.. .....	130	27	20	87	264	25	8	1	28	15	10
Poulton .....	161	12	5	53	231	3	4	3	27	13	3
St. Mary's.....	45	23	36	12	116	3	1	...	2	5	1
St. Alban's .....	25	9	6	4	44	...	...	...	...	4	...
Manor Road.....	267	27	75	76	445	31	4	...	2	31	8
Magazine Lane .....	8	27	4	9	48	...	...	...	...	8	1
Egerton Street.....	...	13	23	9	45	2	...	...	3	2	2
S.S. Peter and Paul .....	4	2	6	5	17	2	...	...	...	1	2
Vaughan Road.....	9	105	33	12	159	6	...	1	...	4	1
Wallasey .....	94	49	17	25	185	11	...	...	...	10	4
Totals .....	884	317	281	372	1854	117	21	5	86	98	45
DISTRICT TOTALS—											
Poulton-cum-Seacombe...	432	62	81	220	795	62	16	4	79	33	26
Liscard .....	345	86	121	101	653	34	5	...	4	48	10
New Brighton .....	13	120	62	26	221	10	...	1	3	7	5
Wallasey .....	94	49	17	25	185	11	...	...	...	10	4
	884	317	281	372	1854	117	21	5	86	98	45



TABLE II.  
CASES VISITED.

	Total number visited.	Number found not suffering as reported.
Mumps .....	117	45
Measles .....	884	50
Chicken-Pox.....	317	22
Whooping-Cough .....	281	41
Other Diseases.....	255	65
TOTAL.....	1854	223

Of the 317 Chicken-pox Cases visited, 4 were not vaccinated; 264 were well vaccinated, 4 marks; 20 had 3 marks; 15 had 2 marks; 14 had 1 mark.

TABLE III.

SHOWS THE NUMBER OF *SUSPECTED* CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE REPORTED MONTH BY MONTH IN 1914.

	Measles.	Chicken-pox	Whooping-Cough.	Other Diseases.	Total.	Totals under "Other Diseases."				
						Mumps.	Scarlet.	Diphtheria.	Sore Throat.	Suspicious Sickness.
January.....	126	22	93	72	313	28	3	...	19	22
February .....	225	19	44	70	358	25	1	...	13	31
March.....	134	19	31	57	241	18	3	...	16	20
April .....	117	16	27	42	202	10	2	1	8	21
May .....	63	5	21	39	128	11	...	...	11	17
June .....	6	29	11	13	59	4	...	...	...	9
July.....	3	35	1	...	39	...	...	...	...	...
August .....	8	17	1	4	30	1	...	...	3	...
September .....	49	29	4	18	100	2	1	...	8	7
October .....	54	45	24	17	140	7	4	...	2	4
November .....	75	56	15	26	172	5	7	1	2	11
December .....	24	25	9	14	72	6	...	3	4	1
	884	317	281	372	1854	117	21	5	86	143

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING THE DAILY MEAN TEMPERATURE  
IN THE MONTHS OF AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1914 AND 1913,  
AND THE NUMBER OF FATAL DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS  
CASES EACH WEEK IN THOSE MONTHS.

MONTH.	Mean Temperature.		Fatal Diarrhœa and Enteritis each Week.		MONTH.	Mean Temperature.		Fatal Diarrhœa and Enteritis each Week.	
	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.		1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.
Aug. 1	60.6	62.4			Sept. 6	62.3	59.6		
" 2	61.9	61.4	}	}	" 7	63.5	61.5	}	}
" 3	60.0	62.8			" 8	65.5	54.2		
" 4	59.5	61.7			" 9	63.2	57.5		
" 5	57.4	55.2			" 10	65.6	55.9		
" 6	58.7	57.1			" 11	57.8	60.8		
" 7	59.4	57.4			" 12	54.0	63.3		
" 8	60.3	55.2			" 13	58.1	59.0		
" 9	60.9	57.9			" 14	59.5	56.2		
" 10	60.9	57.7	}	}	" 15	56.2	55.1	}	}
" 11	61.5	60.2			" 16	54.1	53.4		
" 12	64.8	60.0			" 17	56.2	53.5		
" 13	68.3	59.9			" 18	53.5	56.9		
" 14	69.5	58.0			" 19	52.6	57.5		
" 15	65.1	59.3			" 20	50.6	57.1		
" 16	60.7	64.8			" 21	49.8	56.6		
" 17	62.0	61.8			" 22	53.2	56.6	}	}
" 18	62.0	59.6	}	}	" 23	55.3	57.1		
" 19	62.3	57.7			" 24	55.1	63.4		
" 20	63.0	56.9			" 25	56.8	60.0		
" 21	60.5	62.6			" 26	56.4	59.1		
" 22	62.8	60.6			" 27	56.7	65.8		
" 23	66.0	58.8			" 28	57.4	61.9		
" 24	63.4	58.3			" 29	49.2	60.2		
" 25	62.5	59.9	}	}	" 30	49.8	58.6		
" 26	61.6	61.8							
" 27	60.9	63.4							
" 28	60.0	66.9							
" 29	63.2	66.0							
" 30	60.8	63.4							
" 31	62.5	63.0							
Sept. 1	64.1	57.4	}	}					
" 2	66.5	57.9							
" 3	64.0	58.8							
" 4	64.4	61.2							
" 5	62.3	60.3							

## **School Inspection.**

The actual work of medical inspection of school children is not carried out under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health.

Most of the Public Elementary Schools in the district are modern, and although no special inspection has been made of the schools it may be said that the sanitary conditions prevailing generally are perfectly satisfactory. The water supply in all is from the Council's main.

Cases of infectious disease occurring amongst the scholars are notified to me by the Director of Education. All these cases are visited, and a report on each case is sent to that official. Whenever there is a suspicion that diseases are being spread by means of the school the Medical Officer of Health visits the particular school in question, and examines and excludes those children he thinks necessary. Any suggestions he has made in this respect have always been carried out.

## **Summer Diarrhœa.**

Diarrhœa now includes Enteritis.

27 deaths were ascribed to these diseases, this being a decrease on the numbers of last year, when 38 deaths occurred.

Of the deaths, 22 were under the age of 1 year.

The meteorological conditions prevailing during the late summer were favourable to the causation of diarrhœal diseases. August and September, and part of October, being particularly hot and dry months.

The season during which the incidence of summer diarrhœa is unusually prevalent, namely, the months of August and September, was this year prolonged to include October and the first half of November.



## Phthisis.

The deaths from phthisis numbered 64, equal to a death-rate of 0·75, per 1,000 of the population, which is slightly lower than last year. It should be noted, however, that, if the phthisis rate be taken as affording any indication of the healthiness of the Borough, it is a misleading figure, because, as a matter of fact, the good reputation of this district attracts people suffering from phthisis to come and live here, in the hope of improving or curing their condition. Of the 64 deaths above referred to, 7 occurred among people who had been resident in the place 12 months or less, and who had come to this district specially for the sake of their health. 5 other deaths occurred amongst people similarly placed, but who had been in the district about 2 years. By the new system of transferring deaths, moreover, we have this year been credited with 9 deaths of which in former years we would never have heard. Excluding these 21, our rate per 1,000 of population would only be 0·51.

Of the total number of deaths, 6 occurred in the Union Infirmary and 1 in Chester Asylum.

As a further indication that people suffering from phthisis are attracted to Wallasey, I may mention that of the 171 notifications received during the year, no fewer than 31, or more than 20 per cent., related to persons who had come to reside within the Borough within the previous 12 months or so, having been attracted here, or advised to come here, because of their physical condition.

The notifications number 13 more than were received in 1913.

I have again to mention the fact that in 11 instances the appearance of the name in the death returns was the first intimation I have had that the person so named had suffered from phthisis. No doubt in a proportion of these no blame can be attached to the doctor, because he was called in, strange as it may appear, just before the patient died. On the other hand, instances have occurred in which the non-

D

notification of the disease appeared to be due to something approaching neglect on the part of the medical man in attendance. It is possible that this neglect may in some instances affect the patients and the other people in the house adversely, since the periodic disinfection of the house cannot be undertaken. One is loth to even suggest severe measures for non-notification of phthisis, but if repeated and polite intimations as to inattention in this respect have no effect, there will be no other course open. It is especially necessary now that the institutional treatment of the disease is provided for so many cases and for various forms of disease, that not only should the local Authority be acquainted of all the cases for public health reasons, but, as I have just pointed out, it is greatly to the interest of the patient that local authorities should know so that means of help, of which the doctor in attendance may be ignorant, may be brought to bear for his benefit.

Another proof that all the cases are not notified is shown by the fact that applications for sanatorium benefit are made to the Insurance Committee in regard to persons who have not been notified as suffering from tuberculosis.

#### SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS DURING THE YEAR 1914.

Notifications on Form A.													
*Number of Primary Notifications.													
Age Periods	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	Over 65.	Total Pri- mary Notifi- cations	Total Notifi- cations on Form A.
Pulmonary-Males	...	...	2	5	13	9	21	19	12	2	1	84	87
„ Females	...	2	2	10	2	12	22	13	9	3	1	76	80
Totals.....	...	2	4	15	15	21	43	32	21	5	2	160	167
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)

Notifications on Form B†						Number of Notifications on Form C.	
*Number of Primary Notifications.						Poor Law Institutions.	Sanatoria.
Age Periods..	Under 5 years.	5 to 10	10 to 15.	Total Primary Notifications.	Total Notifications on Form B.		
Pulmonary—Males	—	4	1	5	6	2	7
„ Females	1	—	—	1	1	1	4
Totals.....	1	5	1	6	7	3	11
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)

Patients notified as suffering from both pulmonary and non-pulmonary disease are included among the “pulmonary” returns only.

\* PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS relate to patients who have not previously been notified in this or former years, either on Form **A** or on Form **B**. Any additional notification of a case which has been previously notified in the area is regarded as a duplicate. (No primary notifications are made on Form **C**.)

† A School Medical Inspector is required to notify on Form **B** all cases of tuberculosis discovered in the course of inspection of children attending public elementary schools whether or not these have previously been notified.

Cols. 2-13. Only those cases which have been notified for the first time during the year on Form **A** or on Form **B**, are included in these columns.

Col. 14. The object of this column is to show the extent to which duplicate notifications of the same case occurs on Form **A**, and all notifications on Form **A**, whether duplicate or not, are included in this column.

Cols. 15-18. Only those cases which have been notified for the first time during the year on Form **B**, and which have never previously been notified in the area, either on Form **A** or on Form **B**, are included in these columns.

Col. 19. All notifications which have been made during the year on Form **B**, whether the cases have previously been notified in the area, or not, either on Form **A** or on Form **B**, are included in this column.

Col. 21. Only notifications on Form **C** made by the Medical Officers of Sanatoria, as defined in the Tuberculosis Regulations, are entered in this column.

On receipt of notification every case was visited, particulars obtained, and advice given where necessary. 1,314 re visits were subsequently paid to cases of consumption. Where the conditions were satisfactory, occasional visits only were paid, but where they were not satisfactory the people



were constantly re-visited. A point is made of seeing every person in the house from which a phthisis case is notified, and any weakly or suspicious persons are referred to the Tuberculosis Officer for examination. In the better-class house they are advised to see their medical attendant.

In this connection 65 contacts have been sent to the Tuberculosis Officer for examination. 391 out of 522 known contacts have been seen by the Lady Health Visitors during the year.

The difficulty experienced last year in persuading people to take suspicious contacts to the Dispensary for examination has again been experienced, and of late it has been the custom for the Lady Health Visitors to themselves accompany to the Dispensary those contacts whom they have advised to present themselves for examination. There is still a difficulty, moreover, in getting some of the people who are under Dispensary treatment to attend.

Examinations of sputum are made free, and tubes for sending specimens for examination have been provided.

A supply of sputum flasks has been obtained for the use of tubercular patients, and these are given to persons requiring them.

The old bedsteads and blankets which were provided last year have been in constant use throughout the year, and they have been found very useful. They have been lent out in those instances where the patient has been unable through lack of bed and bedding to carry out the instructions of the Tuberculosis Officer in the matter of sleeping alone.

The houses where advanced cases of phthisis occur are regularly disinfected by spraying with formalin, and the bedding disinfected by steam. Disinfection of house and bedding is also carried out after the death of a patient.

Although people are encouraged to notify the Local Authority in the event of their removal, practically none do so, and their departure from the infected house to infect

another is only discovered when the routine visit is made. In many instances, the infected house is then found occupied by another family, and under these conditions it is very difficult to get the premises disinfected.

#### RESULT OF ENQUIRIES—FAMILY HISTORY.

In 96 instances no previous history of Phthisis among actual members of the family could be ascertained.

„ 31 „ 1 member of the family (or immediate relatives) had died of Phthisis.

„ 9 „ 2 „ „ „ „

„ 2 „ 3 „ „ „ „

„ 1 „ 4 „ „ „ „

In the remaining instances information was not available.

These figures show that a history of a previous death in a family from Phthisis occurred in 25 per cent. of the cases; but it is not suggested that in every instance the previous case was the cause of the second, since often the infected person had not been in contact with the first case for several years.

Enquiries also showed that in 24 instances other members of the family or immediate relatives were suffering, or supposed to be suffering, from Phthisis. In a few instances no information as to family history could be ascertained.

#### COMMENCEMENT OF ILLNESS.

Enquiries have also been made with a view to ascertaining the probable date of onset of the disease.

In 111 instances the illness *was said* to have commenced less than a year prior to notification or death.

„ 26 „ between 1 and 2 years „ „ „

„ 12 „ „ 2 and 3 years „ „ „

„ 3 „ „ 3 and 4 years „ „ „

„ 1 „ „ 4 and 5 years „ „ „

„ 2 „ „ 5 and 6 years „ „ „

„ 1 „ „ 6 and 7 years „ „ „

„ 1 „ „ 7 and 8 years „ „ „

„ 2 „ „ 8 and 9 years „ „ „

„ 1 „ „ 9 and 10 years „ „ „

In the remaining instances the date of commencement of illness could not be ascertained or definitely stated.

#### ALCOHOL.

The enquiries with respect to the use or abuse of alcohol in each case gave the following results:—

Intemperate, or heavy drinkers	...	...	8
Moderate drinkers	...	...	66
Abstainers	...	...	*30

\* Excluding Children.

Information not ascertainable in the remaining instances.

#### HABITS.

Enquiries were made in each case as to the “tubercular” habits of the patient, viz., whether the sputum was burnt, and whether due precautions were being taken to prevent the infection of others. In 6 instances the patients were said to be of dirty habits, whilst in the remaining cases, so far as could be ascertained, the patients took every precaution against spreading the infection.

Advantage is taken of the visits to the houses where consumptives live to thoroughly inspect the premises, and to have all the sanitary defects remedied, and necessary repairs carried out.

The sanitary conditions prevailing were as follows, the points particularly noted being whether the houses or rooms were dark, damp, or dirty:—

In 1 instance the house or rooms were damp or dark, or both, and in 4 instances the house was dirty.



The following list shows the occupations, so far as could be ascertained, of the phthisis cases that occurred during 1914:—

Accountants ... ..	2	Laundry Hands ... ..	3
Belt Makers, etc. ...	2	Marconi Operators ...	1
Boot Repairers ... ..	1	Marine Cadets ... ..	1
Butchers, etc. ... ..	2	Messengers ... ..	1
Caddies ... ..	1	Milk Dealers ... ..	1
Caretakers ... ..	1	Nurses ... ..	1
Carters, etc. ... ..	4	Packers ... ..	1
Carpenters ... ..	3	Porters (Luggage) ...	1
Charwomen ... ..	1	Postmen ... ..	2
Children (under school age) ... ..	4	Sailors ... ..	2
Clerks, etc. ... ..	21	Scavengers ... ..	1
Coal Agents ... ..	1	Scholars ... ..	25
Commercial Travellers	2	Shop Assistants, etc....	5
Domestic Servants ...	7	Ship Stewards ... ..	3
Dressmakers ... ..	2	Solicitors ... ..	1
Electricians ... ..	2	Stokers ... ..	1
Engineers, Fitters, etc.	3	Teachers ... ..	3
Feather Corlers ... ..	1	Tailors and Clothiers ...	3
Grate Fitters ... ..	1	Telegraphists ... ..	1
Housekeepers ... ..	2	Telephonists ... ..	1
Independent means, or no occupation ... ..	5	Tram Motormen ... ..	1
Insurance Agents ...	1	Waiters ... ..	1
Ironmongers ... ..	1	Warehousemen ... ..	2
Labourers (Dock) ...	4	Widows ... ..	3
„ (General) ... ..	5	Window Cleaners ...	1
„ (Flour Mill ... ..	1	Wine Merchants ... ..	1
		Wives ... ..	27

Information not obtainable in remaining instances.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS AND DEATHS FROM OTHER TUBERCULOUS DISEASES IN THE WARDS DURING 1914.

Ward No.	Phthisis Notifications.	Phthisis Deaths.	Deaths from other Tuberculous Diseases.
1	13	6	4
2	17	3	1
3	14	4	2
4	22	3	2
5	19	9	1
6	14	10	3
7	11	7	3
8	28	10	4
9	21	9	3
10	12	3	...
Totals ... ..	171	64	23

#### NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

38 notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis have been received during the year, as compared with 66 in 1913.

An agreement has been entered into with the Committee of the Leasowe Sanatorium for Crippled Children whereby this Corporation has had allocated to it two beds for the treatment of surgical tuberculosis in children, and a further two beds have been secured for the same purpose at the Wallasey Cottage Hospital. It is intended to secure further beds at Leasowe when the new buildings are completed.

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS OF NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS  
DURING THE YEAR 1914.

Age Periods...	Notifications on Form A.												
	*Number of Primary Notifications.												
	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	Over 65.	Total Pri- mary Notifi- cations.	Total Notifi- cations on Form A.
Males .....	1	7	5	3	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	22	23
Females .....	1	4	1	5	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	16	18
Totals.....	2	11	6	8	4	4	2	1	...	...	...	38	41
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)

Notifications on Form B†						Number of Notifications on Form C.	
*Number of Primary Notifications.							
Age Periods...	Under 5 years.	5 to 10	10 to 15.	Total Pri- mary Notifi- cations.	Total Notifi- cations on Form B.	Poor Law Institu- tions.	Sana- toria.
Males .....	...	1	1	2	3	1	...
Females .....	...	1	2	3	3	...	..
Totals.....	...	2	3	5	6	1	...
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)

(See also explanatory notes re Phthisis on page 51.)

With regard to the notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, it will be observed that a considerable number are in respect of persons above the ages at which one usually expects to find the non-pulmonary form of the disease. Some of these have been in respect of tubercular glands in the neck. I have been unable to ascertain on what grounds many of these were diagnosed as tubercular. In some instances there have been causes present which could reasonably be ascribed as the cause of the enlarged glands, quite apart from any possibility of their being due to tubercular infection. If statistics as to the prevalence of non-pulmonary tuberculosis are to be of any



value, it appears to me that some scientific means should be adopted to confirm or disprove the diagnosis that an enlarged gland is tubercular. In the absence of any such aids to diagnosis the diagnosis that glands are tubercular or otherwise depends upon the idiosyncrasy of the doctor in attendance.

The following Table classifies the notifications and shows the parts of the body affected with non-pulmonary tuberculosis:—

PARTS AFFECTED.							No. of NOTIFICATIONS.
Bowels	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fallopean Tubes	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Glandular—Cervical	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Other parts	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Joints—Elbow	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Finger	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hip	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Knee	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Meninges of Brain	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Peritoneum	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Skin (Lupus)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Spine	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
							<hr/> 38 <hr/>

#### TREATMENT OF PHTHISIS IN MILL LANE SANATORIUM DURING 1914.

Number of cases remaining on January 1st, 1914	...	14
Number of cases admitted during 1914: Males	38	
Females	44	
	—	82
		<hr/> 96 <hr/>
Insured Persons	...	42
Dependants	...	36
Corporation Employés	...	1
Non-insured Persons	...	3
Private Patients	...	nil.
Total	...	<hr/> 82 <hr/>
Number of cases discharged during 1914	...	79
Number of cases remaining on January 1st, 1915	...	17

The following Table shows the result of the treatment of the cases :—

Much improved	...	...	...	...	...	50
Improved	...	...	...	...	...	21
Without improvement	...	...	...	...	...	5
Worse	...	...	...	...	...	3
Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	17
Re-admitted	...	...	...	...	...	6

#### TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY REPORT FOR 1914.

Clinics are held on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, and on the evening of Wednesday in each week.

Number of Patients attending Clinics :—

Insured Persons	...	...	...	...	...	115
Dependants	...	...	...	...	...	200
Non-insured Persons	...	...	...	...	...	17
Corporation Employés	...	...	...	...	...	6
Others	...	...	...	...	...	8
						<hr/> 346 <hr/>

Number of attendances of Patients at Clinics :—

Insured Persons	...	...	...	...	...	690
Dependants	...	...	...	...	...	881
Corporation Employés	...	...	...	...	...	55
Non-insured Persons	...	...	...	...	...	117
						<hr/> 1743 <hr/>

Number of Patients receiving tuberculin treatment  
at Dispensary ... .. 16

Number of Patients on Dispensary books, December  
31st, 1914 ... .. 334

Number of domiciliary visits to Patients ... .. 68\*

*\*Owing to the absence on military service of the Tuberculosis Officer, some of the details in connection with the work of the Dispensary cannot be given; for instance, the exact number of domiciliary visits.*

Deaths from Phthisis In Wallasey since 1901.

YEAR.	M	F	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 & over.
			M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F
1901...	33	26	...	...	2	7	48	2
1902...	36	33	...	1	1	12	55	...
1903...	29	29	...	...	2	7	46	3
1904...	30	28	...	1	5	10	38	4
1905...	24	19	...	3	2	8	29	1
1906...	45	24	2	7	2	11	45	2
1907...	34	25	1	1	2	10	45	...
1908..	36	22	...	...	2	4	49	3
1909...	34	29	...	...	0   1	5   2	25   26	4   0
1910...	21	26	1	...	...   1	8   6	13   17	...   1
1911...	47	34	...	...   1	1   1	10   7	34   24	2   1
1912...	40	27	...	...   ...	...   ...	3   6	35   21	2   ...
1913...	36	29	...	1   ...	1   1	7   2	26   23	1   3
1914...	29	35	...	...   1	1   2	...   6	27   26	...   1

Deaths from "Other Tuberculous Diseases" in Wallasey since 1901.

YEAR.	M	F	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 & over.
1901...	7	2	2	2	1	1	3	...
1902...	8	4	...	3	1	2	5	1
1903...	10	7	6	3	2	2	4	...
1904...	9	8	5	3	4	1	4	...
1905...	7	6	3	4	2	1	3	...
1906...	12	8	3	8	4	2	3	...
1907...	27	8	11	6	6	3	8	1
1908...	35		10	8	4	4	8	1
1909...	34		13	13	...	6	2	...
1910...	35		7	17	2	5	4	...
1911...	13	19	6	13	4	1	6	2
1912...	14	11	8	12	2	...	3	...
1913...	17	10	7	13	2	1	2	2
1914...	11	12	1	8	7	6	1	...

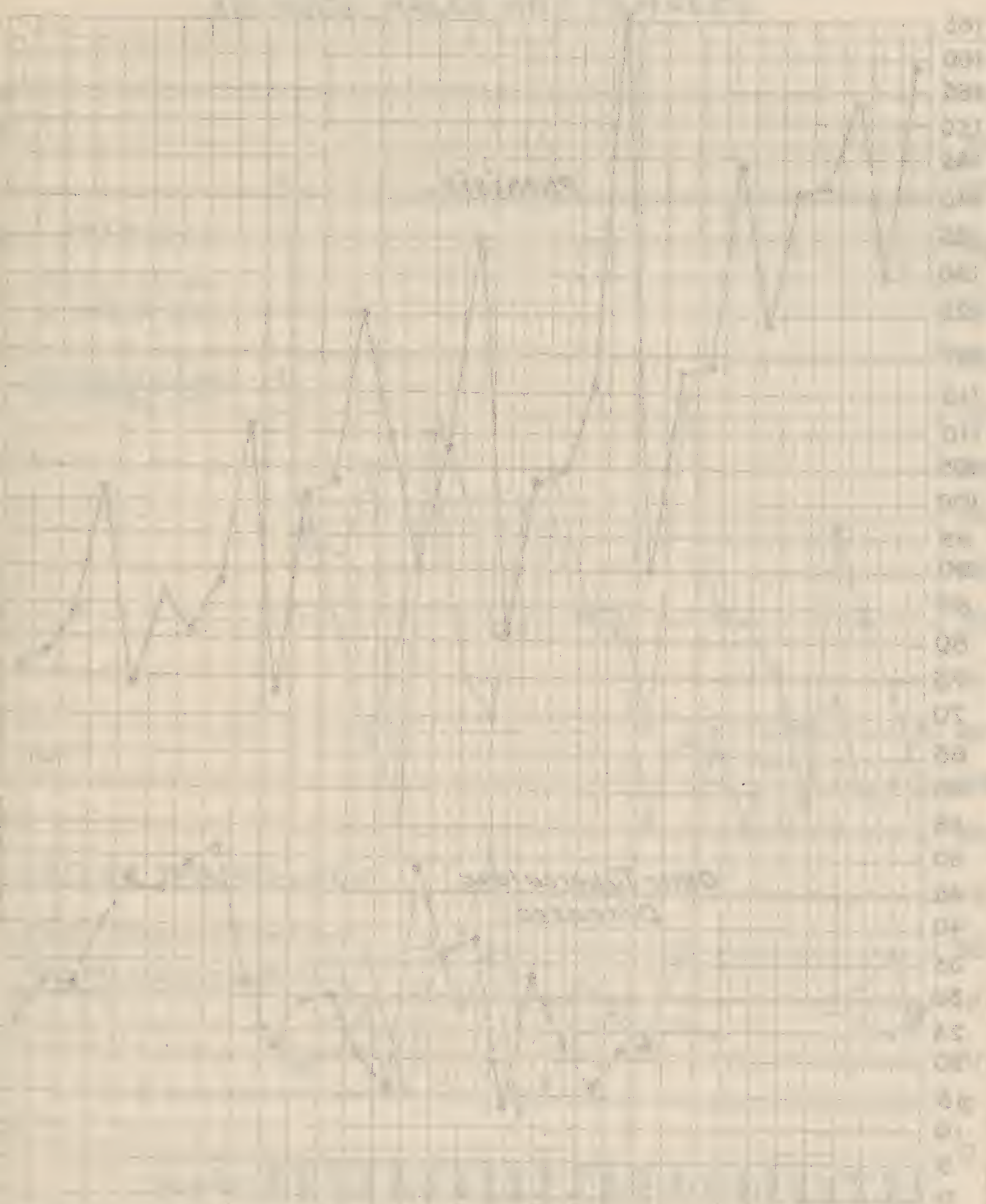
The following series of Charts and Tables have been compiled with a view to thoroughly investigating the effect of tuberculous diseases on the health of the district, and the present incidence of the disease compared with former years.



TUBERCULOSIS 1885 TO 1914

YEARLY DEATHS per 100,000 of Population

ALL AGES AND BOTH SEXES



OTHER TUBERCULOSIS

DEATHS per 100,000 of Population



CHART 1  
TUBERCULOSIS 1883 TO 1914.  
YEARLY DEATHS per 100,000 of Population,  
ALL AGES AND BOTH SEXES.

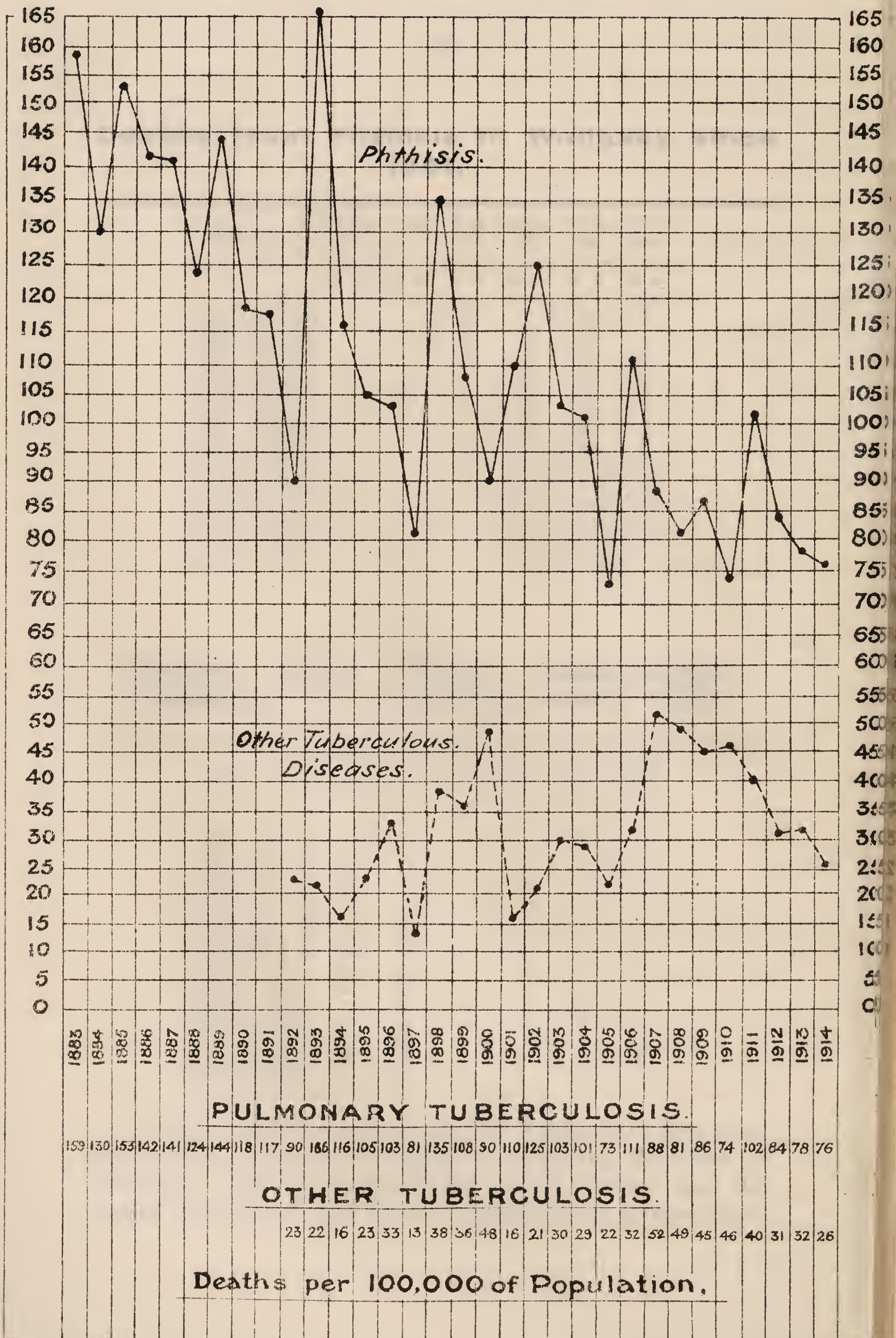
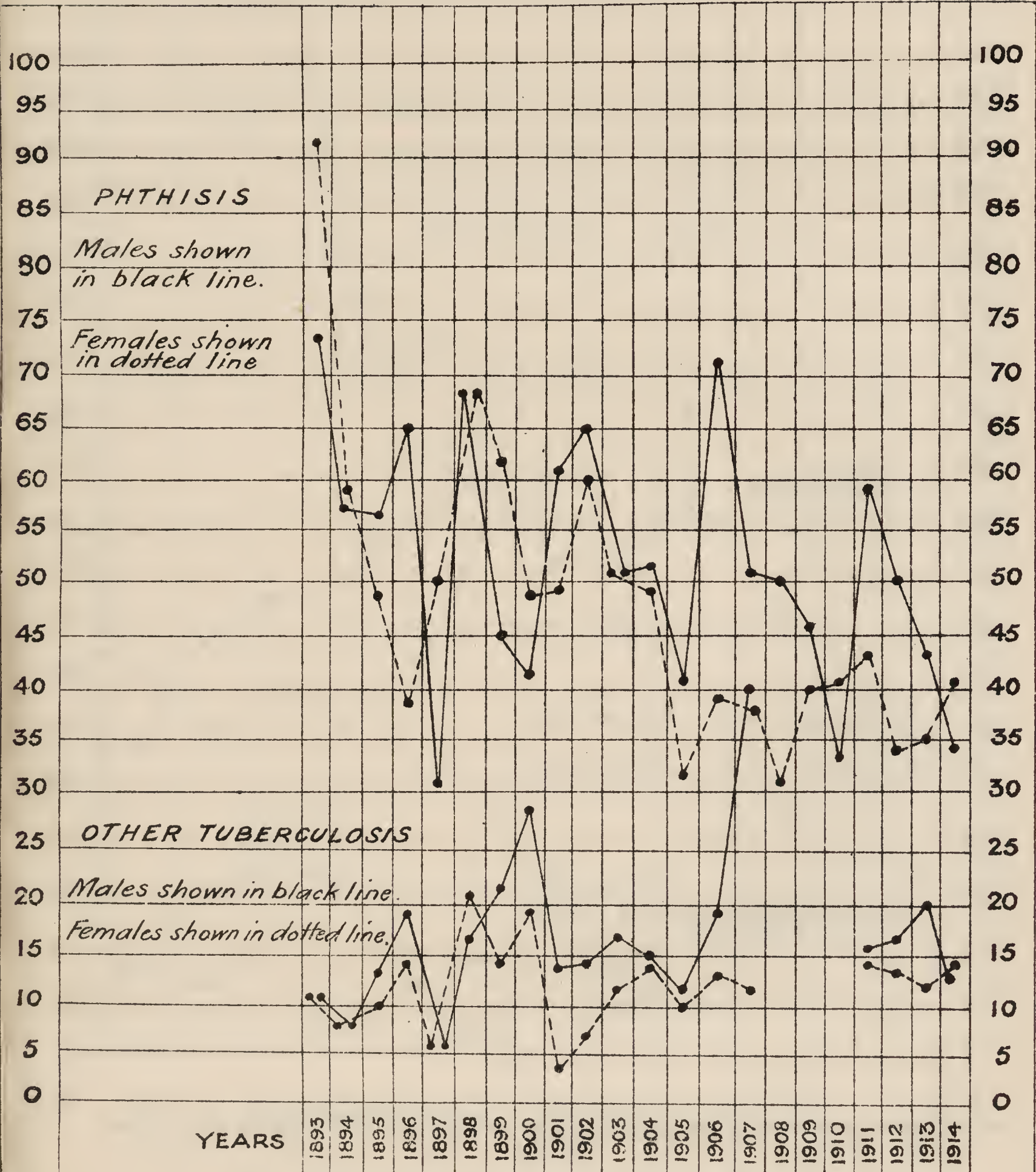




CHART 2.  
TUBERCULOSIS 1893 TO 1914.  
YEARLY DEATHS per 100,000 of Population.  
ALL AGES: MALES AND FEMALES.



PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.																						
Males.	73	57	56	65	31	68	45	42	61	65	51	52	41	72	51	50	46	33	59	50	43	34
Females.	92	59	48	38	50	68	63	48	49	60	51	49	32	39	37	31	40	41	43	34	35	41

OTHER TUBERCULOSIS.																						
Males.	11	8	13	19	6	17	22	28	13	14	17	15	12	19	40				16	17	20	13
Females.	11	8	10	14	6	21	14	19	3	7	12	14	10	13	12				14	13	12	14

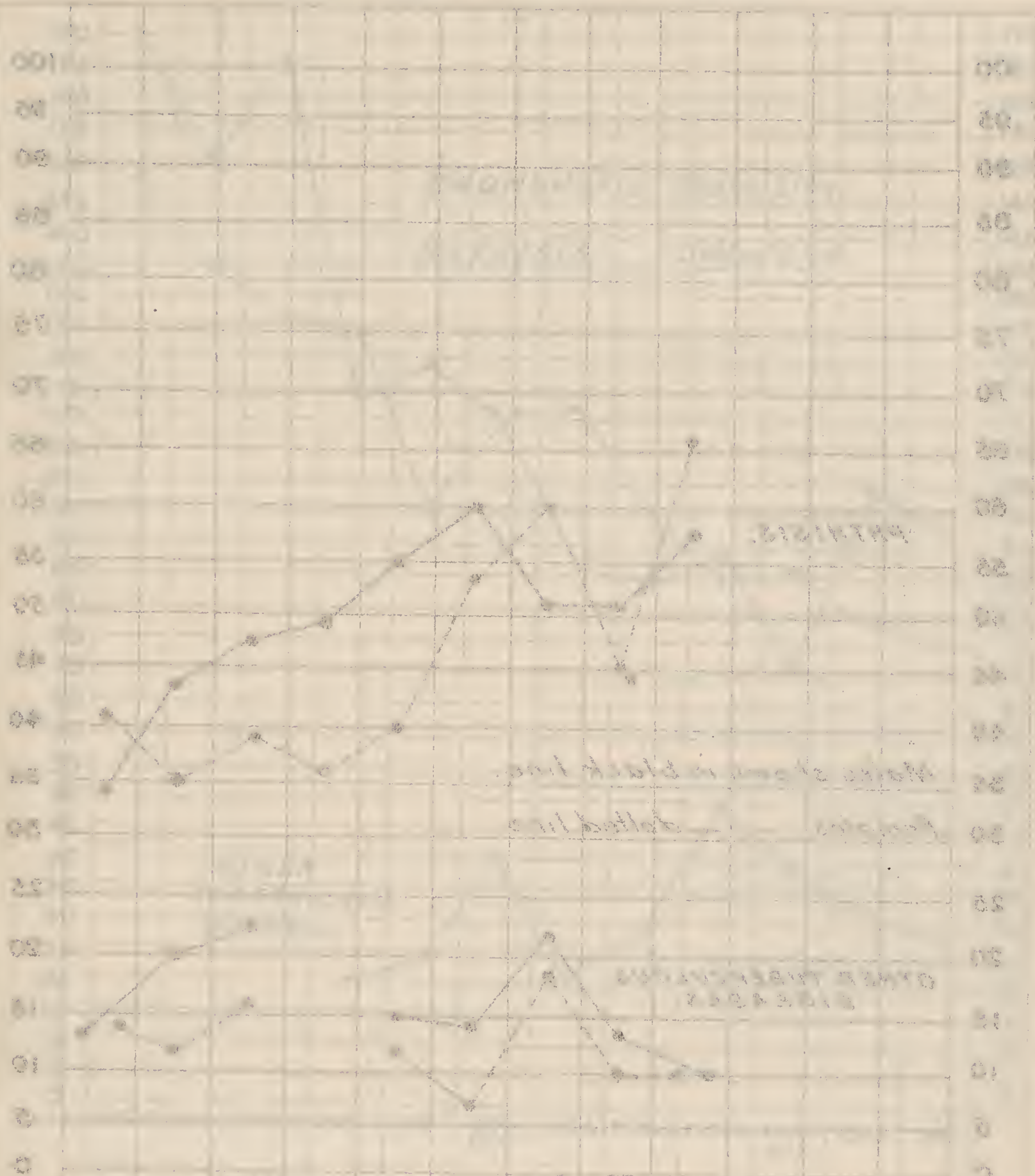
Deaths per 100,000 of Population.



CHART 2  
TUBERCULOSIS 1895 TO 1914  
YEARLY DEATHS per 100,000 of Population  
ALL AGES, MALES AND FEMALES



OTHER TUBERCULOSIS  
MALES  
FEMALES  
PER 100,000 OF POPULATION



PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Year	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Males	12	15	18	20	22	25	28	30	32	35
Females	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26

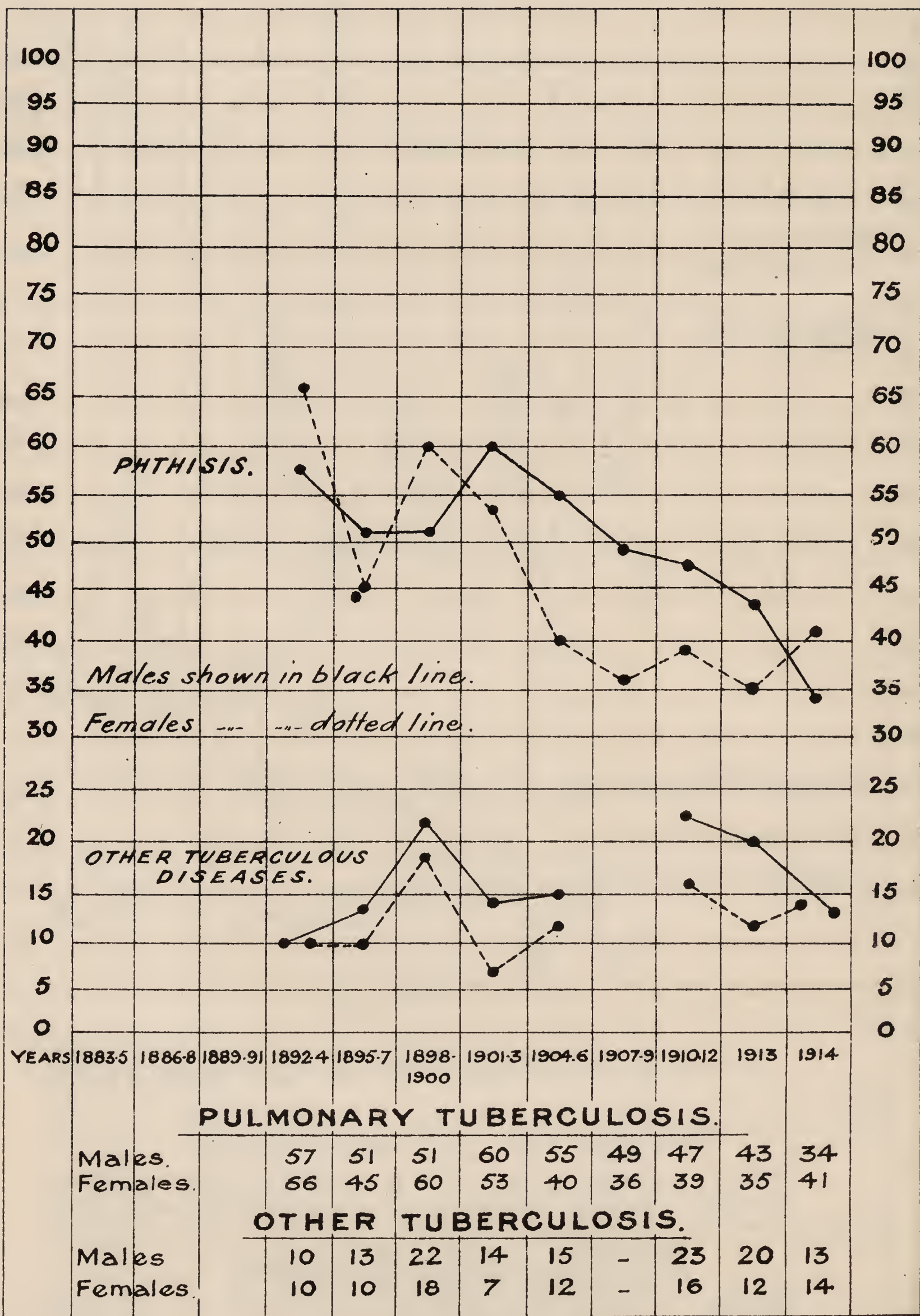
OTHER TUBERCULOSIS

Year	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Males	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Females	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Note: The above figures are based on the number of deaths registered in the Registrar General's Office, Trinidad and Tobago, and are not necessarily representative of the total number of cases.



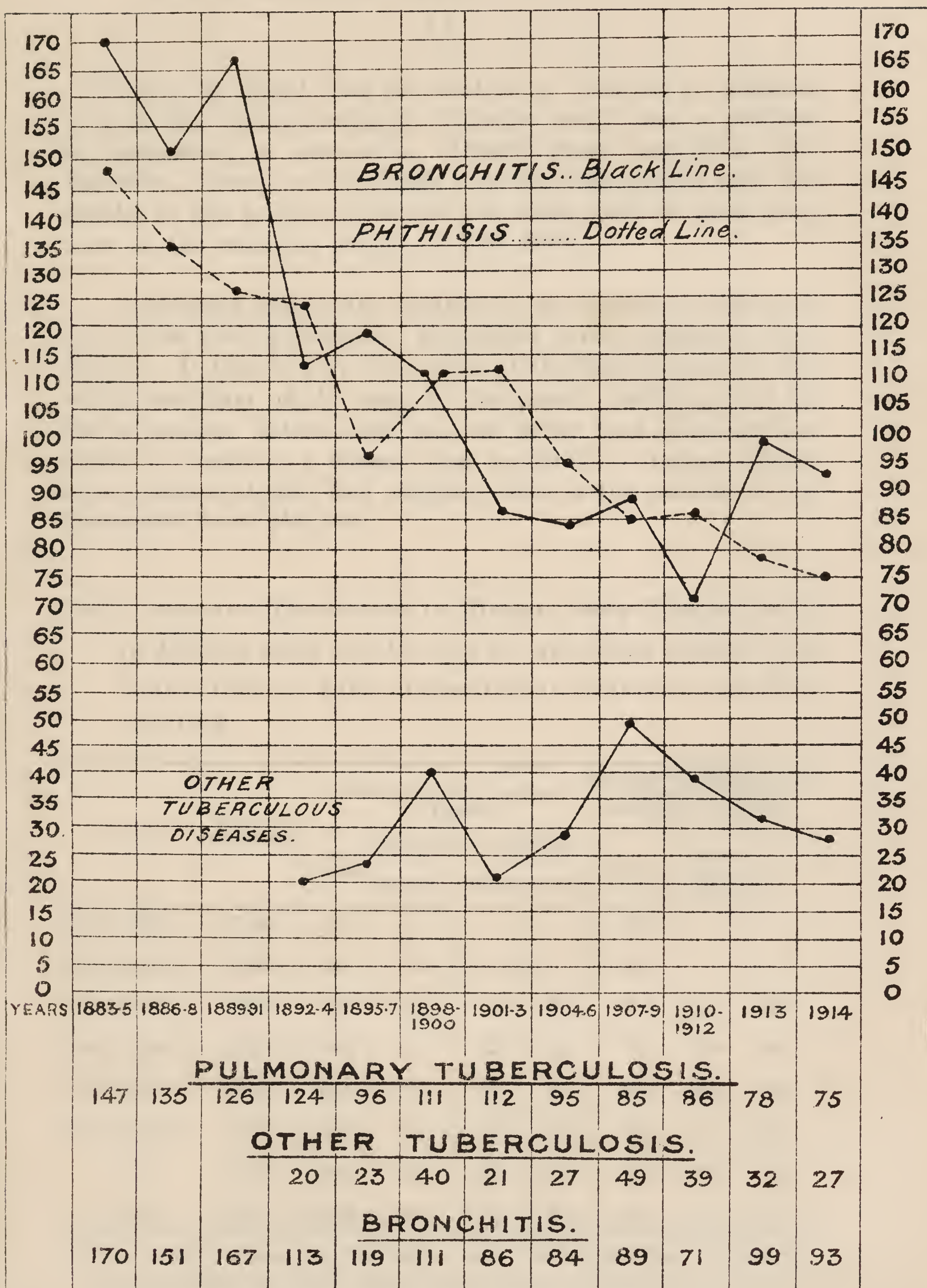
CHART 3.  
 TRIENNIAL PHTHISIS RATES (all ages)  
 per 100,000 of Population, 1883 - 1914.  
 MALES & FEMALES.



NOTE: As for several years the rates for the Sexes from Other Tuberculous Diseases were not kept separate, it is impossible to give complete figures.



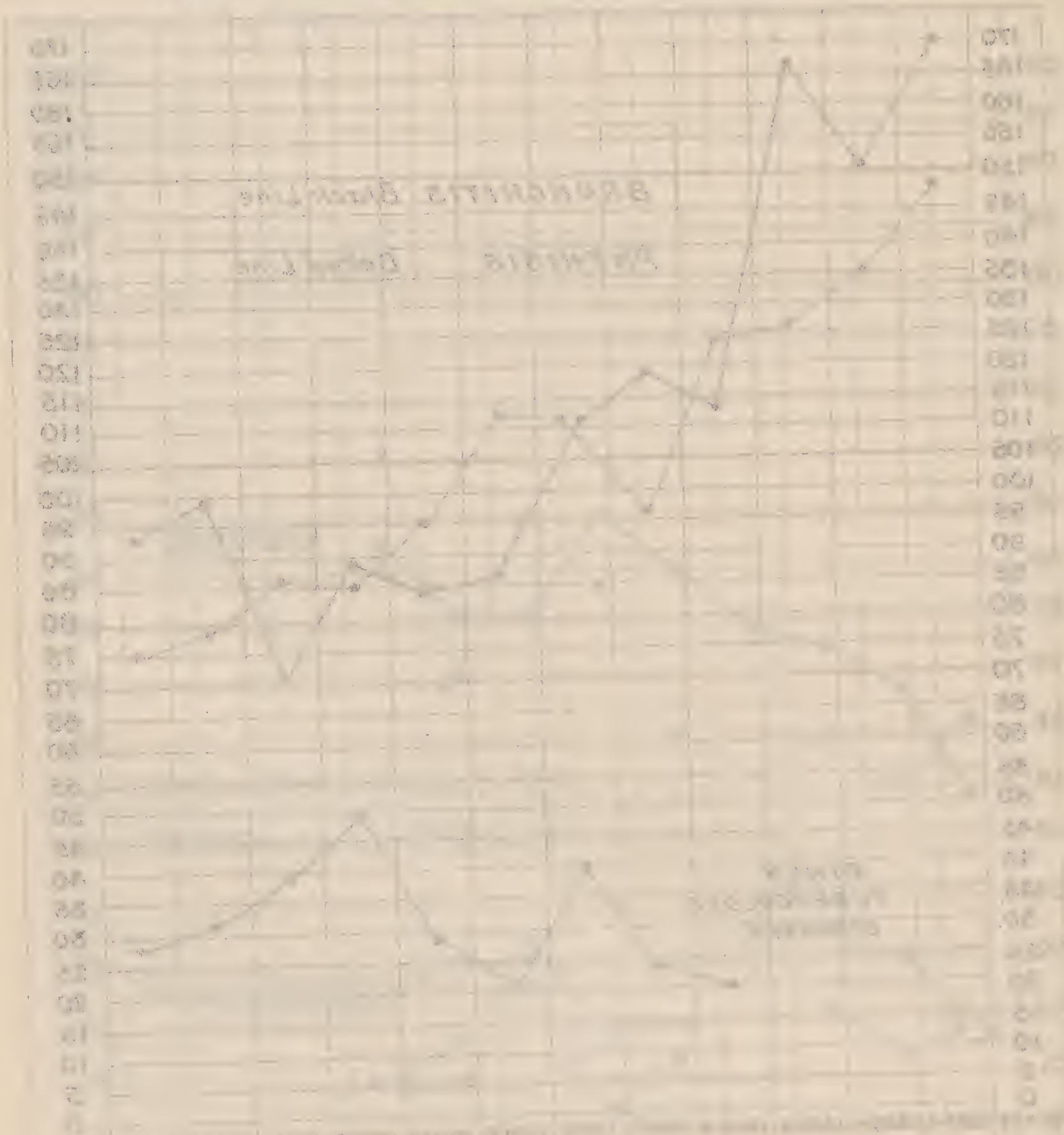
**CHART 4.**  
**TRIENNIAL RATES.**  
**(DEATHS-ALL AGES, BOTH SEXES)**  
**per 100,000 of Population. 1883-1914.**



*In 1906 Tubercular Meningitis, and in 1907 Tubercular Peritonitis were included in OTHER TUBERCULOUS DISEASES. Formerly they had been entered under the headings of Meningitis and Peritonitis simply. The apparent increase is probably due to this cause.*

# CHART

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY  
ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION  
100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200



BRONCHITIS  
ASTHMA  
OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASES

1800 1810 1820 1830 1840 1850 1860 1870 1880 1890 1900

The following table shows the number of cases of Bronchitis, Asthma, and Other Respiratory Diseases, as reported by the New York Public Library, Astor Lenox Tilden Foundation, from 1800 to 1900.



It may be urged that the decline or increase in phthisis may be due to the inclusion of deaths really due to phthisis in bronchitis, or *vice-versa*. Deaths from bronchitis are, therefore, shown in this Table. It will be noticed that the deaths at the present time are just about half of what they were in the triennial period of 1883-1885.

A striking fact is the decline in the bronchitis rate *pari passu* with that of phthisis. Bronchitis is not a communicable disease. Is this fact an indication of the improvement in the social condition of the mass of the people, showing that by better housing, better clothing, and better food, they are less likely to contract a disease like bronchitis?—factors which have, without doubt, had influence also in the decline in the death-rate from phthisis.

TABLE SHOWING PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS TO DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES AT ALL AGES DURING THE YEARS 1883 TO 1912 (QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS), AND 1913 AND 1914.

YEARS.	AVERAGE POPULATION.	AVERAGE YEARLY NUMBER OF DEATHS.				NUMBER OF TUBERCULOUS DEATHS IN EVERY 100 FROM ALL CAUSES.		
		All Causes	TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.			Phthisis.	Other Tuberculosis	Total.
			Phthisis.	Other	Total.			
1883—1887...	27,453	449	40	...	...	8·9	...	...
1888—1892...	32,945	531	39	..	...	7·3	...	...
1893—1897...	39,400	624	44	8	52	7·0	1·2	8·2
1898—1902...	51,276	789	58	16	74	7·3	2·0	9·3
1903—1907...	60,100	830	57	20	77	6·8	2·4	9·2
1908—1912...	75,800	923	65	32	97	7·0	3·4	10·4
1913	83,000	990	65	27	92	6·5	2·7	9·2
1914	85,000	1,089	64	23	87	5·8	2·1	7·9

NOTE.—In 1906 Tubercular Meningitis, and in 1907 Tubercular Peritonitis, were included in Other Tuberculous Diseases. Formerly they were entered under the headings of Meningitis and Peritonitis simply.



TABLE SHOWING

(1) Total Deaths from ALL CAUSES in triennial periods since 1893, at various AGE PERIODS.

(2) Total Deaths from PHTHISIS do. do.

(3) The PERCENTAGE of PHTHISIS DEATHS in those periods in relation to deaths from ALL Causes.

(4) Total Deaths from OTHER TUBERCULOUS DISEASES in the same periods.

(5) The PERCENTAGE of OTHER TUBERCULOUS DEATHS in those periods in relation to deaths from ALL Causes.

Age Periods	0 to 5					5 to 15					15 to 25					25 to 65					65 and over.				
TRIENNIAL PERIODS.	Total Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths from Phtthisis.	Percentage of Phtthisis Deaths in relation to Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths from other Tuberculous Diseases.	Percentage of other Tuberculous Deaths in relation to Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths from Phtthisis.	Percentage of Phtthisis Deaths in relation to Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths from other Tuberculous Diseases.	Percentage of other Tuberculous Deaths in relation to Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths from all causes.	Total Deaths from Phtthisis.	Percentage of Phtthisis Deaths in relation to Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths from other Tuberculous Diseases.	Percentage of other Tuberculous Deaths in relation to Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths from all causes.	Total Deaths from Phtthisis.	Percentage of Phtthisis Deaths in relation to Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths from other Tuberculous Diseases.	Percentage of other Tuberculous Deaths in relation to Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths from all causes.	Total Deaths from Phtthisis.	Percentage of Phtthisis Deaths in relation to Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths from other Tuberculous Diseases.	Percentage of other Tuberculous Deaths in relation to Deaths from all Causes.
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
	652	4	0.61	10	1.53	64	6	9.37	1	1.56	102	28	27.45	4	3.92	576	102	17.71	8	1.38	377	3	0.79	..	..
	855	6	0.70	32	3.75	82	2	2.44	2	2.44	91	20	21.98	1	1.09	697	115	16.49	3	0.43	398	..	..	..	..
	940	..	..	38	4.04	78	8	10.25	5	6.41	119	22	18.48	5	4.20	763	121	15.85	4	0.52	551	8	1.45	..	..
	905	2	0.22	20	2.21	102	8	7.84	7	6.86	104	29	27.88	5	4.81	834	139	16.66	13	1.56	559	7	1.25	1	0.17
	812	14	1.72	35	4.31	89	6	6.75	12	13.49	98	29	29.59	6	6.12	935	119	12.72	14	1.50	621	3	0.48	..	..
	750	1	0.13	68	9.06	108	4	3.70	6	5.55	93	23	24.73	15	16.13	928	140	15.08	14	1.51	800	9	1.12	1	0.12
	701	2	0.28	59	8.42	104	4	3.84	8	7.69	114	37	32.45	2	1.75	1133	162	14.29	15	1.32	872	9	1.03	..	..
	1,14	1	0.39	9	3.54	39	3	7.71	7	17.95	44	6	13.63	6	13.63	431	53	12.29	1	0.23	321	1	0.31	..	..

### **Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**

From April 1st, when notification of Ophthalmia Neonatorum became compulsory, 16 notifications have been received, namely, 7 from medical practitioners and 9 from midwives. One case was notified by both doctor and midwife.

It was necessary to remove two cases to St. Paul's Eye Hospital, Liverpool.

All the cases recovered.

The negotiations which were in progress with the local hospital at the time of writing the last Annual Report, for the admission of cases of Ophthalmia into that institution, were fruitless. Hence the necessity for removing two of the cases to a Liverpool hospital, as shown above. It is intended that when the premises for the new Maternity Centre are obtained, accommodation for these cases will be provided there. In the meantime, whenever possible, they will be admitted into Mill Lane Hospital, and for their admission all arrangements have been made and the necessary appliances obtained.

### **SYPHILIS AND GONORRHŒA.**

No authoritative information can be given as to the extent of the prevalence of Syphilis and Gonorrhœa, and no facilities are at present provided locally for the modern methods of diagnosis and treatment.

### **Mill Lane Hospital.**

The accommodation provided at Mill Lane Hospital has been equal to all demands made upon it during the year; in fact, the Wards set apart for diphtheria and typhoid, especially the latter, have on occasions been empty for several weeks at a time.

The following is the accommodation available:—

SCARLET FEVER	...	60	beds	in two separate blocks, one of which for a considerable portion of the year was unoccupied.
DIPHTHERIA	...	7	„	
TYPHOID	...	7	„	
PHTHISIS	...	18	„	
Total				
			92	„
			<hr/>	



The following Table shows the number of cases of infectious disease treated in MILL LANE HOSPITAL in 1914:—

Disease.	Remaining at end of 1913.	Admitted during 1914.	Discharged during 1914.	Died during 1914.	Remaining at end of 1914.	Average Residence in Days.
SMALL-POX (Leasowe Rd. Hosp.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCARLET FEVER ... ..	17	158	163	2	10	41·3
Cases admitted to Hospital as, but subsequently found not to be, Scarlet Fever or doubtful ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	12·0
DIPHTHERIA ... ..	1	42	34	4	5	24·3
Cases admitted to Hospital as, but subsequently found not to be, Diphtheria or doubtful ... ..	...	14	13	...	1	16·2
ENTERIC FEVER ... ..	...	7	2	1	4	29·0
Cases admitted to Hospital as, but subsequently found not to be, Enteric Fever or doubtful ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	46·0
PHTHISIS ... ..	14	82	79	...	17	69·7
ACUTE POLIO-MYELITIS ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	45·0
CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	45·0
OTHER ADMISSIONS ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	15·0
TOTAL ... ..	32	308	296	7	37	...

For the purpose of comparison the following Table shows the number of admissions of patients notified as suffering from the various diseases during the last 10 years:—

Disease.	Cases admitted during the year									
	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Small-Pox .....	...	...	...	1	...	7	10	1	...	...
Scarlet Fever.....	227	178	188	174	507	229	189	205	216	159
Diphtheria .....	45	30	61	49	31	25	46	39	28	56
Membranous Croup	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever .....	48	48	24	25	13	12	13	7	14	8
Erysipelas .....	5	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	32	35	82
Acute Polio-Myelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cerebro-Spinal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Diseases .....	3	3	2	4	7	5	6	4	15	1
Totals...	328	263	279	253	558	278	279	288	308	308



### Small-Pox Hospital.

The accommodation provided at the Small-Pox Hospital is 20 beds.

### Midwives Act.

Under the Midwives Act a Local Supervising Authority is either a County Council or the Council of a County Borough. Wallasey now being a County Borough, the Health Committee of the Council is the Local Supervising Authority within the meaning of the Act, and the task of administration is performed by the Medical Officer of Health.

During the year all the Midwives have been regularly visited.

#### SUMMARY OF THE WORK DONE UNDER THE MIDWIVES ACT.

Routine Visits paid to Midwives' houses, Inspection of Bags, Case books, etc. ... ..	166
Enquiries <i>re</i> Still-born Children ... ..	28
Other Enquiries ... ..	49
	—
Total Visits paid under the Midwives' Act ... ..	<u>243</u>

Under the Rules of the Central Midwives' Board (E. 18) the following notifications have been received:—

Records of sending for Medical Help ( <i>see Table below</i> )	97
Notifications of Still-births ... ..	21
,, ,, Laying out dead ... ..	3
Deaths of Children before Attendance of a Medical Practitioner ... ..	—
Cases of Puerperal Fever attended by Midwives ...	—
Case of other Infectious Disease notified by Midwife...	1
Cases of Ophthalmia notified by Midwives ... ..	9

The following is a list of the causes for which Medical help was sought in the 97 cases mentioned above:—

Feebleness of Infant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Protracted Labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Retained Placenta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Instrumental Aid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Prematurity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Post-partum Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Laceration of Perineum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Placenta prævia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Inflamed Eyelids	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Abnormal Presentation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Various	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Rise of Temperature	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
								—
								97
								—

Under Section 8, I have to keep the Central Midwives' Board acquainted with the death, change of name or address of any Midwife.

The undermentioned changes have been notified:—

Change of name	...	...	...	...	...	0
Change of address	...	...	...	...	...	5
Death of Midwife	...	...	...	...	...	1
Notice of intention to cease practice	...	...	...	...	...	—
Removed from District	...	...	...	...	...	1

There are 48 Midwives on the Roll, none of whom are illiterate. Their registers are on the whole kept well.

The total number of cases attended by Midwives was 754.

It was found necessary, in one instance, during the year, to report a Midwife to the Local Supervising Authority for a serious breach of the rules. The matter was referred to the Central Midwives Board, who subsequently removed her name from the Roll. In 8 instances I interviewed and warned

Midwives for slight irregularities which did not appear to me to be gross enough to warrant reporting them to the Supervising Authority.

The offences were :—

Non-notification of Ophthalmia	...	...	2
„	Rise of Temperature		1
Failure to keep Register entered up	...		2
„	see Book and Utensils	...	2
„	call in Medical Aid	...	1

The death occurred during the year of one of the Midwives on the Roll.

The early visits to births under the Notification of Births Act have been very useful in supervising the work of the Midwives. Several mild cases of ophthalmia neonatorum have been brought to light which would otherwise have escaped notice, the Midwives not thinking them of sufficient importance to notify.

### **Vaccination Returns for Wallasey for the last three years, from the 1st July to the 30th June in each year.**

(Supplied by the Vaccination Officer.)

				1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
Successfully Vaccinated	...	...	...	1,344	1,426	1,349
Died before Vaccination	...	...	...	124	108	130
Insusceptible	...	...	...	11	2	10
Conscientious Objections	...	...	...	143	156	152
Postponed by Medical Certificate	...	...		39	50	37
Removed, Traced, and Vaccination Officers notified...	...	...	...	8	10	20
Not found, or removed to places unknown	...			39	47	32
Not Vaccinated, or otherwise accounted for...				23	61	56
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Number of Births Registered	...			1,731	61,80	1,786



# Meteorological Data for 1914, from observations made at the Corporation's Meteorological Station, Marine Park, New Brighton.

	Highest Temperature.		Lowest Temperature.		Average Daily Temperature.	Greatest Sunshine.		Least Sunshine.		Average Daily Sunshine.	Total Depth of Rainfall* for month.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.		No. of Days without Rainfall	Average Daily Rainfall.	No. of days with .01 ins. or more recorded.	Dates of Snowfall.	No. of Days Frost.†
	Date	°	Date	°		Date	Hours	Date	Hours			Date	Inches		Inches			
JANUARY ...	31st	55·2	24th	29·2	40·4	23-26	5¼	17 d'ys	No shine	·9	1·39	8th	·34	18	·04	13		4
FEBRUARY..	2nd	59·4	25th	34·0	45·4	11th	6½	4 "	do.	2·65	1·476	19th	·28	12	·052	15	...	...
MARCH .....	30th	61·2	28th	33·8	43·9	22&27	10	7 "	do.	3·78	3·121	17th	·28	4	·10	4	...	...
APRIL.....	20th	69·6	16th	39·0	50·6	15th	12¼	2 "	do.	7·54	1·416	9th	·80	21	·047	8	...	89
MAY ..... {	16th																	
	17th	65·0	2nd	37·4	51·3	27th	14¼	3 "	do.	5·66	1·775	7th	·32	14	·057	16	...	
JUNE .....	20th																	
	14th	75·0	11th	46·4	58·4	14th	15¾	2 "	do.	8·29	1·347	20th	·49	17	·045	10	...	
JULY .....	1st	78·8	25th	51·0	64·5	10th	14½	2 "	do.	6·36	4·725	1 & 16	·88	9	·15	21	...	...
AUGUST .....	14th	79·0	16th	51·0	62·0	11th	14	2 "	do.	7·6	1·68	1st	·32	18	·05	13	...	...
SEPTEMBER..	2nd	76·0	30th	42·0	57·8	20th	10¾	4 "	do.	6·0	3·268	16th	·83	16	·18	12	...	...
OCTOBER ...	3rd	60·9	29th	41·5	52·3	19th	7½	6 "	do.	2·01	1·843	24th	·74	22	·059	8	...	...
NOVEMBER..	8th	59·5	21st	31·8	46·0	16th	6½	10 "	do.	1·64	3·233	4th	·43	9	·107	20	...	1
DECEMBER...	2nd	53·6	23rd	28·0	41·4	20th	4	15 "	do.	·87	5·59	27th	·83	5	·18	26	...	4

\* Total Rainfall for year: 30·864 ins.

† It must be remembered that the recorded temperatures were not taken on the ground level.

## Meteorological Data for 1914.

(Supplied by Mr. Plummer.)

From observations made at the BIDSTON OBSERVATORY :—

1914.		TEMPERATURE.		RAINFALL.	
Month.	Mean Barometer. in.	Mean. °	Difference from Average °	Amount. in.	Difference from Average in.
January ...	30·128	40·3	+1·1	1·020	—1·103
February ...	29·600	44·5	+3·3	1·295	—0·367
March ...	29·566	43·6	+1·4	2·617	+0·789
April ...	30·051	49·7	+2·4	0·546	—1·096
May ...	30·096	50·9	—0·9	1·482	—0·425
June ...	30·071	57·8	+0·4	2·144	+0·020
July ...	29·859	60·8	0·0	4·156	+1·470
August ...	29·997	61·5	+1·0	1·325	—1·652
September ...	30·058	56·9	+0·7	2·622	—0·162
October ...	30·035	51·5	+1·9	1·711	—1·728
November ...	29·835	45·7	+2·5	2·761	+0·177
December ...	29·499	40·6	+0·7	4·338	+1·682
Yearly ...	29·900	Av. 50·3	+1·2	26·017	—2·395

## Ashpit Abolition.

The efforts made in the past four years to deal with nuisances arising from defective and offensive ashpits have been continued during the year. A large number of notices have been issued requiring the abolition of insanitary pits and the substitution therefor of galvanised iron ashbins in accordance with Section 77 of the Wallasey Tramways and Improvement Act, 1906.

223 pits were dealt with in 1914, as compared with 435 abolished in 1913.





## Part 2.—GENERAL SANITARY WORK.

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### **Insanitary Property and Housing.**

A large amount of work has been done during the year to improve the housing conditions prevailing in some parts of the district.

Section 17 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, reads :—

(1) “It shall be the duty of every Local Authority  
“within the meaning of Part II. of the principal Act  
“to cause to be made from time to time inspection of  
“their district, with a view to ascertaining whether any  
“dwelling-house therein is in a state so dangerous or  
“injurious to health as to be unfit for human habita-  
“tion, and for that purpose, it shall be the duty of the  
“Local Authority, and of every officer of the Local  
“Authority, to comply with such regulations, and to  
“keep such records as may be prescribed by the Board.”

(2) “If, on the representation of the Medical Officer  
“of Health, any dwelling-house appears to them to be  
“in such a state, it shall be their duty to make an order  
“prohibiting the use of the dwelling-house for human  
“habitation (in this Act referred to as a Closing Order)  
“until in the judgment of the Local Authority the  
“dwelling-house is rendered fit for that purpose.”

In compliance with the provisions of the above Acts, the following 13 houses were represented as unfit for habitation :—

Hut near Railway Siding, Breck Road.

106, Wallasey Road.

Drill Hall Cottage, Urmson Road.

“Bell Cottage,” Love Lane (Green Lane).

“Oakdale Cottage,” Ashville Road.

1 and 2, Black Horse Cottages.

6 houses, Albert Terrace.

The following Closing Orders were made (13 in number) :

Hut near Railway Siding, Breck Road.  
 106, Wallasey Road.  
 Drill Hall Cottage, Urmson Road.  
 " Bell Cottage," Love Lane (Green Lane).  
 " Oakdale Cottage," Ashville Road.  
 1 and 2, Black Horse Cottages.  
 6 houses, Albert Terrace.

All of the above were closed in accordance with the Orders.

The following houses were demolished (5 in number) :—

" Bell Cottage," Love Lane (Green Lane).  
 " Oakdale Cottage," Ashville Road.  
 " Spring Cottage," Sea View Road.  
 2 houses, Albert Terrace.

The following have been made fit, and the Closing Orders have been determined :—

9, 11 and 13, Wallasey Village.  
 3 and 4, Big Yard.  
 5, School Lane.  
 Drill Hall Cottage.  
 4 houses, Albert Terrace.

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY ARTICLE V. OF THE HOUSING  
 (INSPECTION) REGULATIONS, 1910, IN REGARD TO THE  
 INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES UNDER SECTION 17 (1)  
 OF THE HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &C., ACT, 1909, FOR  
 THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1914.

No. of dwelling-houses inspected during the year and  
 for the purposes of the Sub-Section ... .. 1,518

No. of such dwelling-houses which were considered to  
 be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as  
 to be unfit for human habitation ... .. 13

No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which representations were made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders ... ..	13
No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made by the Local Authority ... ..	13
No. of dwelling-houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of Closing Orders ...	55
No. of dwelling-houses which, after the making of Closing Orders, were made fit for human habitation	11

#### GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DEFECTS FOUND TO EXIST IN THE DWELLING-HOUSES INSPECTED.

1. Lack of sufficient or through ventilation.
2. Inefficient water supply, *e.g.*, one standpipe for several houses.
3. Lack of proper w.c. accommodation.
4. Damp and dark rooms.
5. Lack of conveniences for decent living, *e.g.*, proper facilities for storing food, washing accommodation, etc.
6. General dilapidations.

In the work in regard to insanitary property there has always been kept in view the fact that any work of demolition must not be done too rapidly, so that hardships may not be inflicted on tenants by their being unable to find suitable houses in the time at their disposal.

Instances have come to my notice in which tenants who have complained to the Sanitary Authority of defects in their houses have on that account been given notice to quit by the agents. One cannot help feeling a certain amount of sympathy with house agents who have as tenants most unruly people who destroy their houses and never pay rent; but at the same



time one cannot but strongly deprecate the action of agents who give tenants notice to quit because they complain of grossly insanitary conditions to the Sanitary Authority, and which the agents ought to have attended to immediately their attention had been drawn to them.

#### NUMBER OF HOUSES CERTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1914.

WEEKLY RENTALS.	New Brighton.	Upper Brighton.	North Liscard.	South Liscard	North Egremont.	South Egremont.	North Seacombe.	South Seacombe.	Poulton.	Wallasey.	Total.
5s. to 7s. 6d. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7s. 6d. to 9s. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 9s. ... ..	50	36	22	4	—	5	—	4	145	158	424

#### NUMBER OF HOUSES IN COURSE OF ERECTION 1st JANUARY, 1915.

5s. to 7s. 6d. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7s. 6d. to 9s. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	14	—	34
Over 9s. ... ..	45	5	18	—	—	—	—	—	44	91	203

### Sewers and Drains.

Defective sewers in the following streets and passage have been re-constructed or repaired during the past year:—

Trafalgar Road, from Poole Road to Upper Rice Lane.

Victoria Road, New Brighton, main brick sewer re-inverted and repaired from Rowson Street to a point 68 yards east.

Rowson Street, from Field Road to Magazine Lane.

Passage at the rear of the east side of Darlington Street.

Storm Water Relief Work, necessitated by the rapid development of the Borough, has been carried out to a considerable extent.

Flushing has been regularly attended to.

The drainage systems of the following houses have been entirely re-constructed under the supervision of the Health Department:---

- 6, Dudley Road.
- 9, 11 and 13, Wallasey Village.
- 234, Wallasey Village.
- 3 and 4, Big Yard.
- 23, Stonehouse Road.
- 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13 and 15, Luke Street.
- 13, William Street.
- Farm, Gorsey Lane and Norwood Road.
- 27, 29 and 31, Conway Street.
- 19, Martin's Lane.
- 24, Milton Road.
- "Home Lea," Manor Lane.
- 8 and 10, Hawarden Avenue.
- 88, Green Lane.
- 54, Charlotte Road.
- 1, Rappart Road.
- "The Lindens," Wallasey Road.
- 1 and 2, Billington's Cottages, Folly Lane.
- "Ivy Cottage," Park Street.
- 8, Darlington Street.
- 38, Oakdale Road.
- Cottage, Cricket Ground, Rake Lane.
- 7, Byron Road.
- 73, 75, 77, 79, 81 and 83, Demesne Street.
- 48, Shakespeare Road.
- 16 and 18, Church Road.

The following drainage systems were partially re-constructed during 1914 under the supervision of the Health Department:—

1, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11, William Street.  
 Albert Terrace, Mount Pleasant Road.  
 5, Tollemache Street.  
 "Glendale," Manor Lane.  
 7, Brighton Street.  
 94, Bell Road.  
 2 and 4, Melbourne Street.  
 8, Meadow Street.  
 135, Victoria Road, Seacombe.  
 20, Victoria Road, Seacombe.  
 7, Greenfield Street.  
 76, Liscard Road.  
 42, Littledale Road  
 Egremont Institute, Tobin Street.  
 "Silvermere," Rowson Street.  
 13, Grasmere Drive.

### **Sub-Let Houses.**

There are 54 sub-let houses on the Register. These houses have been regularly supervised throughout the year.

1,051 visits have been paid by the Inspectors.

It is exceedingly difficult to keep a proper Register of these houses, as the people inhabiting them are continually changing, and what would be an accurate Register one day would not be so seven days afterwards.

For contraventions of the Bye-laws 92 notices have been served, mostly for overcrowding and filthy conditions, all of which were complied with.



## Factories.

For the most part the law relating to Factories is administered by the Home Office.

256 visits were, however, made to factories, these being chiefly in reference to sanitary accommodation.

The Number of Factories on the Register is as follows:—

TRADE.	Number on Register.	Number of Visits.
Bakers ... ..	2	38
Confectioners ... ..	2	21
Boot Makers and Repairers ... ..	8	111
Laundries ... ..	14	122
Wheelwrights and Smiths ... ..	4	36
Joiners ... ..	4	47
Coffin Makers ... ..	3	18
Motor Engineers ... ..	4	23
Stonemasons ... ..	1	6
Printers ... ..	—	—
Artificial Manure Makers... ..	1	1
Fountain Pen Makers ... ..	1	13
Boat Builders ... ..	2	2
Firelighter Manufacturers ... ..	2	14
Timber Merchants ... ..	2	9
Flour Millers ... ..	3	4
Spring Makers ... ..	1	2
Provender Dealers ... ..	2	12
Brick Makers ... ..	3	18
Brewers ... ..	1	2
Engineers ... ..	4	6
Concrete Makers ... ..	2	16
Oil Storages ... ..	1	8
Creosoting Works ... ..	1	—
Ore Merchants ... ..	2	3
Treacle Works ... ..	1	—
Leather Belting Manufacturers ... ..	1	2
Destructor Works ... ..	1	—
Tramway Dépôt ... ..	1	1
Gas and Water Works ... ..	1	—
Electricity Works ... ..	1	—
Smokeless Fuel Works ... ..	1	—
Insulating Works ... ..	1	—
Cereal Mills ... ..	1	4
Builders' Merchants ... ..	1	1
Ice Maker ... ..	1	1
Lock Manufacturer ... ..	1	4
Biscuit „ ... ..	1	3
Fruit Merchant ... ..	1	7
Mineral Water Manufacturer ... ..	1	3
TOTALS ...	85	558

All the Workshops and Workplaces on the Register were regularly inspected, with the result as shown in the Summary which follows.

### Workshops.

The Number of Workshops on the Register is as follows :—

TRADE.	Number on Register.	Number of Persons Employed.	Number of Visits.
Bakers ... ..	46	102	415
Confectioners ... ..	58	134	454
Laundries ... ..	24	90	195
Tailors ... ..	17	49	88
Dressmakers ... ..	77	311	163
Milliners ... ..	16	66	33
Bootmakers and Repairers ... ..	61	111	481
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers...	12	22	66
Watchmakers and Repairers ... ..	7	11	20
Tinsmiths ... ..	1	3	1
Saddlers ... ..	2	3	3
Leadlight Manufacturers ... ..	1	8	8
Picture Framers ... ..	5	6	8
Printers... ..	5	9	16
Photographers ... ..	2	4	14
TOTALS ...	334	929	1965

### Workplaces.

The Number of Workplaces on the Register is as follows :—

TRADE.	Number on Register.	Number of Persons Employed.	Number of Visits.
Cycle Builders and Repairers ...	14	21	63
Wheelwrights and Smiths ... ..	11	23	75
Joiners ... ..	16	30	92
Varnish Manufacturers ... ..	1	4	1
Wringing Machine Repairers ... ..	1	1	8
Motor Engineers and Repairers ...	5	9	23
Stonemasons ... ..	2	2	15
Stevedores ... ..	4	—	—
Coopers... ..	1	1	5
Brine Manufacturers... ..	1	1	4
Shippers ... ..	1	17	3
Bottle Washers ... ..	1	2	3
TOTALS ...	58	111	292

## Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

### 1.—INSPECTION. INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
FACTORIES ... .. (Including Factory Laundries.)	558	3	...
WORKSHOPS ... .. (Including Workshop Laundries.)	1965	19	...
WORKPLACES ... .. (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	292	—	...
Total ... ..	2815	22	...

### 2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

PARTICULARS.	No. of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness ... ..	27	27	...	...
Want of Ventilation ... ..	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	...
Want of Drainage of Floors ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other Nuisances ... ..	18	18	...	...
Sanitary Accommodation :				
Insufficient ... ..	...	...	...	...
Unsuitable or Defective ... ..	24	23	...	...
Not Separate for Sexes ... ..	...	...	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal Occupation of Under-ground Bakehouse (s. 101) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Breach of Special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) ... ..	30	30	...	...
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)	...	...	...	...
Totals... ..	99	98	...	...



3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.										OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.		
	Lists Received from Employers.				Prosecutions.											
	Sending twice in the year.		Sending once in the year.		Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.		Failing to send lists.									
	Lists.	Con-tractors	Work-men.	Lists.	Con-tractors	Work-men.	Notices served on occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	(8)	(6)	(10)	Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110.)	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(6)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
Wearing Apparel... ..	4	—	31	2	—	12	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
(1) Making, &c... ..																
(2) Cleaning & Washing																
Lace, lace curtains & nets																
Artificial Flowers ...																
Nets, other than wire nets																
Tents ... ..																
Sacks ... ..																
Furniture and Upholstery																
Fur pulling ... ..																
Feather sorting ... ..																
Umbrellas, &c. ... ..																
Carding, &c. of buttons, &c.																
Paper bags and boxes ...																
Basket making ... ..																
Brush making ... ..																
Racquet and tennis balls																
Stuffed toys ... ..																
File making ... ..																
Electro-plate ... ..																
Cables and chains ... ..																
Anchors and grapnels ...																
Cart gear ... ..																
Locks, latches and keys																
Pea picking ... ..																
Totals ... ..	4	—	31	2	—	12	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—

## 4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS (S. 131).

	Number		Number
Bakers ... ..	46	Watchmakers and Repairers	7
Confectioners ... ..	58	Tinsmiths ... ..	1
Laundries ... ..	24	Saddlers ... ..	2
Tailors ... ..	17	Leadlight Manufacturers ...	1
Dressmakers ... ..	77	Picture Framers ... ..	5
Milliners ... ..	16	Printers ... ..	5
Bootmakers and Repairers	61	Photographers ... ..	2
Cabinet Makers and		Fire-lighter Manufacturers	—
Upholsterers	12	Electrical Fitters & Repairers	—
Total number of Workshops on Register	...	334.	

## 5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133) ...	—
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as	
remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the	
Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)—	
Notified by H.M. Inspector ... ..	12
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ... ..	1
Other ... ..	—
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—	
Certificates granted during the year ... ..	—
In use at the end of the year ... ..	—

**Bakehouses.**

At the end of the year there were 108 Bakehouses in occupation, of which 14 were underground, many of which are only used occasionally.

These places have been regularly inspected, and were, on the whole, kept in a cleanly condition, although in several instances it has been necessary to serve notices or to write letters complaining of the conditions prevailing in certain of them.

A few of the existing Bakehouses have been in use a very long time, and are not up to modern requirements. When the tenancies of the present occupiers cease, objection will be taken to their continued use.

### **Inspection of Stable Yards.**

3,063 visits have been made, as compared with 1,971 during the previous year.

In several instances manure pits have been emptied by the Council's men, failing compliance with notices issued under the Bye-Laws. In other cases accumulations or deposits of an offensive nature have been removed by the Council's men where owners or occupiers had failed to comply with the notices served under Section 49 of the Public Health Act, 1875. In each case the expenses were recovered in a summary manner.

### **Offensive Trades.**

There are now no registered offensive trades carried on in the Borough.

### **Seats for Shop Assistants Act.**

Under the above Act, the title of which reveals its object, the following work has been done:—

No. of Visits to Shops	...	...	1
------------------------	-----	-----	---

### **Wallasey Early Closing Order 1909.**

The following work has been carried out under the above Order, which fixes the hours for closing certain trades each day:—

No. of Visits of Inspection	...	11,601
No. of Contraventions	...	9
No. of Prosecutions	...	2
No. of Warnings	...	7

### **Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order.**

There are 26 Cowsheds on the Register.

The number of cows in the registered sheds at the end of December was 80.

The Cowsheds have been regularly inspected (496 visits) throughout the year, and the efforts made to secure systematic grooming of the cows, the washing of the udders, and the



cleansing of the milkers' hands before milking, have been continued.

The Dairies have been regularly inspected, and every means taken to see that they are kept thoroughly clean, and that the milk is stored in clean vessels, properly covered.

### **Food.**

18 samples of milk have been taken during the year for bacteriological examination, 9 of which were from wholesale milk dealers and 9 from cowkeepers. On receipt of the report relating to a sample of mixed milk taken at one of the shippens, which sample was stated to be tubercular, 17 cows were examined by the Veterinary Surgeon, and samples were taken from 4 of the animals which were looked upon by him as suspicious. The cows were tested with tuberculin, 1 of which re-acted and was slaughtered.

### **Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts and Orders.**

The work under the Contagious Diseases Animals Acts and the Orders of the Board of Agriculture is administered in this Borough by the Health Committee, and is done by the Meat Inspector acting under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health.

#### THE FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARY OF THE WORK DONE DURING 1914 UNDER THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACTS AND ORDERS.

Number of Licences received from other Authorities	
with regard to the removal of swine ... ..	157
Number of swine referred to in such Licences ... ..	1,990
Number of visits in connection therewith ... ..	314
Number of Licences received from other Authorities	
with regard to the removal of sheep and lambs*...	16
Number of sheep and lambs referred to in such Licences	185
Number of calves referred to in such Licences ... ..	97
Number of cattle referred to in such Licences ... ..	26
Number of bullocks referred to in such Licences ... ..	4
Number of beasts referred to in such Licences ... ..	7

Number of visits in connection with such Licences	...	27
Number of Swine Movement Licences issued from this district	... ..	146
Number of swine referred to in such Licences...	...	664
Number of cases of Parasitic Mange notified	...	7
Number of visits to same	... ..	201
Number of horses examined	... ..	92
Number of swine examined	... ..	3,980
Number of stables disinfected	... ..	50

\*Owing to the War the Sheep Dipping Orders were suspended in August, when dipping usually commences.

Details as to other work done under these Acts and Orders will be found on page 98).

Under the Tuberculosis Regulations of the Board of Agriculture a Veterinary Surgeon was appointed in 1913, and as a result of his inspections during 1914, one tuberculous cow was found in a shippon in the Borough and destroyed.

### **Food and Meat Inspection.**

Meat inspection is performed by one Inspector, who gives his whole time to this work and to the inspection of food stuffs in shops. The Sanitary Inspectors also examine hawkers' barrows and baskets whenever they meet them. On page 98 will be found a summary of the visits made to food premises.

There are 4 registered Slaughter-houses and 2 licensed Slaughter-houses, in addition to those at the Wallasey and Alfred Lairages.

Half of the so-called "Birkenhead Lairages" are in Wallasey. The foreign cattle are supposed to be killed in Birkenhead, while the sheep and pigs and the Irish cattle are supposed to be slaughtered in Wallasey; but, owing to the embargo on the importation of Argentine cattle, none of these animals are now killed in Birkenhead, with the result that most of the Irish cattle are now killed there. The remainder are killed in Wallasey, together with practically all the sheep and pigs.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE WALLASEY AND  
ALFRED LAIRAGES DURING THE YEAR 1914.

Lairages.	<i>Foreign.</i>		<i>Coastwise.</i>				
	Oxen.	Sheep.	Oxen.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.
*Wallasey ...	—	—	22,207	1	147,108	13,207	18
*Alfred ...	—	—	60	—	139	--	—
Totals ...	—	—	22,267	1	147,247	13,207	18

\* These figures are supplied by the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board.

TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT OF TUBERCULOUS MEAT DESTROYED.

	Private Slaughter Houses.		Lairages.	
	CARCASES.	QUARTERS.	CARCASES.	QUARTERS.
BEEF... ..	3¼	3	47¼	1
MUTTON ... ..	—	—	—	—
PORK ... ..	16	1 pig's head	5	17 pigs' h'ds.
VEAL ... ..	—	—	—	—

AMOUNT DESTROYED FOR OTHER CAUSES.

	Private Slaughter-houses.		Lairages.	
	CARCASES.	QUARTERS.	CARCASES.	QUARTERS.
BEEF... ..	4¾	3	28	2
MUTTON ... ..	20½	2	78	3
PORK ... ..	3	3	72	2
LAMB ... ..	—	—	—	—
VEAL ... ..	32	—	120	—
TOTAL ...	60¼	8	298	7

In addition to above, 98 carcasses of immature veal and 60 carcasses of lamb.

The following Table shows, approximately, the number of animals slaughtered:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.
Private Slaughter-houses ... ..	840	7,066	1,130	475	9,511



## **Premises where Food is Prepared for Sale.**

The shops where food is prepared for sale are regularly visited, and on the whole have, generally speaking, been found to be kept in a satisfactory condition. Adequate legal powers for dealing with unsatisfactory conditions do not exist, and it is highly desirable that more effective powers be given without delay. While the use of underground bakehouses is forbidden by law, as are also drain openings inside bakehouses, no such restrictions are attached to places where food is prepared, although what the exact difference between baking bread in a cellar and making sausages in a cellar is difficult to understand. So far as I know, premises where food is prepared can only be dealt with if the defects come under the definitions of a nuisance, or if they offend against the regulations as regards workshops and workplaces. It is exceedingly difficult to fit in under these two headings all the defects found. For example, sausages are made in rooms leading directly from a slaughter-house, with free inter-communication. This is objectionable from many points of view, but no power exists to compel the dissociation of the two. Again, dirty sacks are occasionally found stored in these places, and coal for the boilers is on the floor. These things render the place untidy and probably unclean, but it is doubtful whether they can be called a nuisance, although they ought not to be found in places where food is prepared.

I may say that none of the places in this district used for the preparation of food were specially built for the purpose. The work in nearly all of them is carried out in wooden erections which have been put up in backyards attached to shops, thereby infringing the Bye-Laws, but as the erections have all been in occupation for a considerable time, nothing can be done to remove them. The roofs of these are sometimes bad. The serving of notices to remedy defects in structures which are unauthorised, and ought not to exist, is somewhat of an anomaly.

I think the regulations with regard to bakehouses might be well extended to all places where food is prepared for human consumption.

## Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

### SUMMARY OF SAMPLES SUBMITTED DURING THE YEAR TO THE PUBLIC ANALYST.

Name of Sample.	No. of Samples obtained.	No. of Samples Adulterated	Total No. of Samples Analysed.	Total No. of Samples Certified as Adulterated.
Milk (Local) ... ..	58	5	115	7
„ (Transit) ... ..	57	2		
Butter ... ..	42	...	42	...
Lard ... ..	29	...	29	...
Coffee ... ..	15	2	15	2
Pepper ... ..	20	...	20	...
Camphorated Oil... ..	4	2	4	2
Barley ... ..	2	...	2	...
Oatmeal ... ..	2	...	2	...
Cheshire Cheese ... ..	1	...	1	...
Arrowroot... ..	1	...	1	...
Ground Ginger ... ..	1	...	1	...
Shredded Beef Suet ... ..	1	1	1	1
Totals .. ..	233	12	233	12

### PROSECUTIONS.

Proceedings were instituted in the following cases.—

- (1) 6·5 per cent. added water. Fined £5, and 16s. costs.
- (2) 5 per cent. added water. Case withdrawn on payment of 11s. costs; adulteration traced to farmer above.
- (3) 3 per cent. deficient in fat. Fined £2, and £1 costs.
- (4) 3 per cent. deficient in fat. Case dismissed, defendant proving warranty.
- (5) 6 per cent. deficient in fat. Fined £1, and 16s. costs.

Prosecutions were not instituted in the remaining two cases, the adulteration being so small. Sellers cautioned.

The two samples of coffee certified as containing 40 per cent. and 50 per cent. chicory were test samples. Subsequent samples purchased in a similar way were sold as mixtures.

Vendor was cautioned in respect of samples of camphorated oil.

No action was taken in regard to the sample of shredded beef suet certified as containing 16 per cent. rice flour.

Of the milk obtained locally, 8·6 per cent. proved to be adulterated, whilst of the samples obtained in course of delivery to the district the adulteration was 3·5 per cent.

The adulteration of all samples submitted for analysis was 5·1 per cent.

1.—MILK AND CREAM NOT SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM.		
	(a) Number of samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	(b) Number in which a preservative was reported to be present.
MILK .....	—	—
CREAM .....	3	3

Nature of preservative, boric acid.

Action taken under the Regulations, nil.

2.—CREAM SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM.

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preservatives were correct:—

(i.) Correct statements made	...	...	19
(ii.) Statements incorrect	...	...	—
Total	...	...	19



(b) Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream:—

(i.) Above 35 per cent.	...	...	...	19
(ii.) Below 35 per cent.	...	...	...	—
				—
Total	...	...	...	<u>19</u>

(c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Article V. (1), and the proviso in Article V. (2) of the Regulations have not been observed:—

Article V. (1)	...	...	...	Nil.
Article V. (2)	...	...	...	3

(d) Particulars of each case in which the Regulations have not been complied with, and action taken:—

In three instances the receptacle did not bear a declaratory label.

Two were test purchases. Information was laid in the third case, the vendor being ordered to pay 16s. 6d. costs.

### 3.—THICKENING SUBSTANCES.

Any evidence of their addition to cream or preserved cream: None.

### 4.—OTHER OBSERVATIONS.

The percentage of boric acid stated on the declaratory label was in each instance 0.5%.

The actual amount found on analysis was as follows:—

0.24%	0.18%	0.26%	0.2%	0.23%	0.24%
0.18%	0.26%	0.22%	0.18%	0.24%	0.22%
0.21%	0.19%	0.22%	0.23%	0.2%	

## Water Statistics for 1914.

Volume of Water supplied from January 1st, 1914, to 31st December, 1914, 935,290,000 gallons, made up as follows:—

---

From Wells at Liscard ... ..	494,290,000 Galls.
From Vyrnwy ... ..	441,000,000 „
Average supplied per day both sources ... ..	2,562,438 „
Average supplied per day from Wells ... ..	1,354,219 „
„ „ „ from Vyrnwy ... ..	1,208,219 „
Average consumption per day per head ... ..	30·49 „
Divided as follows:—	
Supplied by Meter... ..	5·90 Galls.
Supplied to Shipping ... ..	·21 „
Watering Streets and Road Making ... ..	·30 „
Flushing Sewers by Hose and Cart ... ..	·32 „
Domestic and other purposes, including Drinking Fountains ... ..	23·76 „

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The quantity of Water used for flushing sewers and drains during the year was 9,867,000 gallons.

A Chart showing the weekly supply of Water is appended.

## Summary of General Sanitary Work.

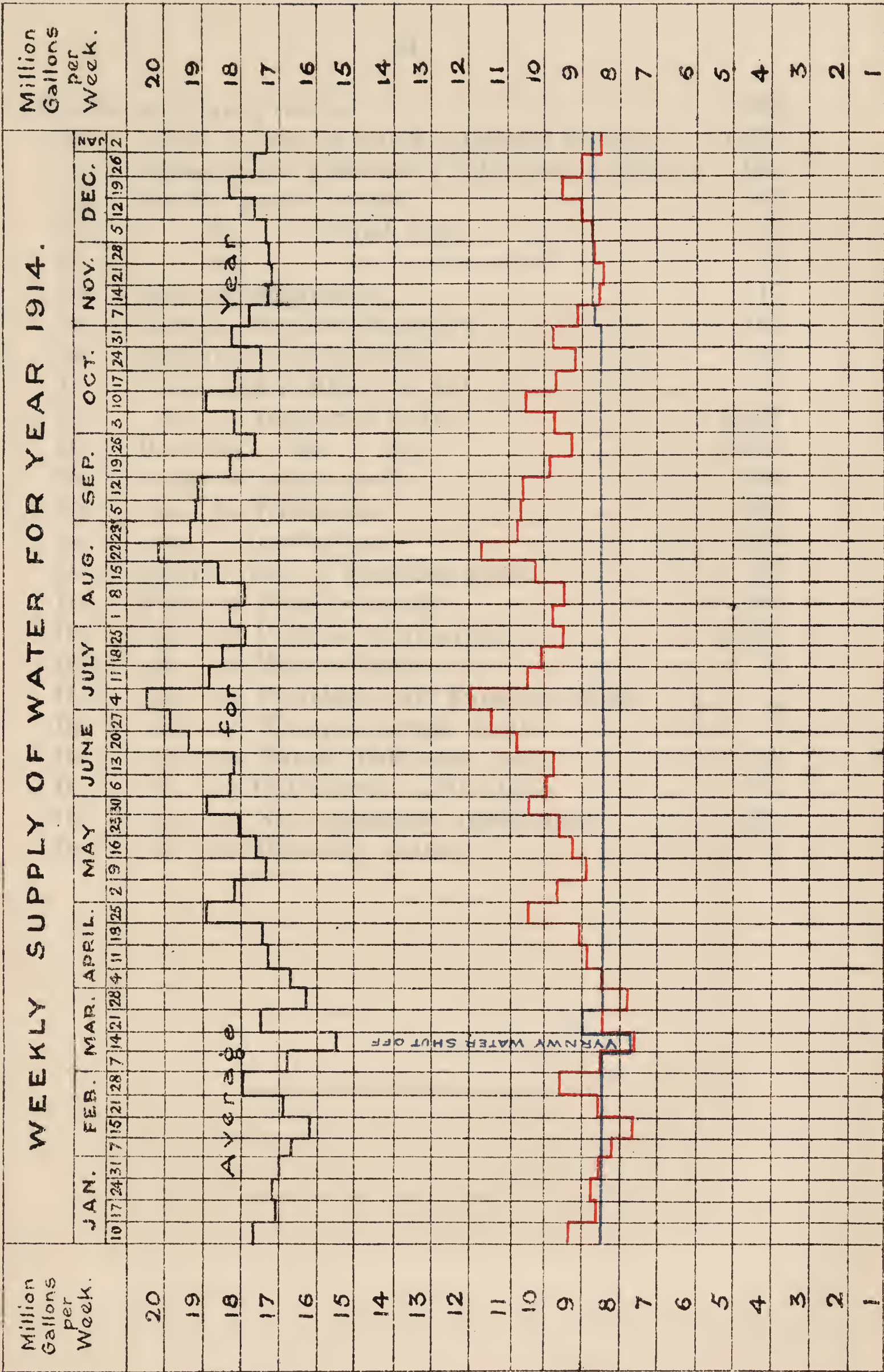
### WORK OF THE LADY SANITARY INSPECTORS DURING 1914.

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Number of Houses visited ... ..	223
Do. found dirty ... ..	67
Do. families visited ... ..	320
Do. do. re-visited ... ..	174
Do. Notices sent to Occupiers for dirty floors and bedding ... ..	66
Do. Notices sent to Occupiers for overcrowding ... ..	17
Do. do. do. Owners for defective sash cords ... ..	—
Do. do. complied with ... ..	77
Do. References to Sanitary Inspectors ... ..	53
Do. do. other Departments ... ..	113



INDEX  
Black Line Total Weekly Supply  
Red " " from Wells.  
Blue " " Vyrnwy.







Number of Enquiry visits	...	...	...	...	...	266
Do.	Visits to cases of minor infectious diseases	...				1,749
Do.	References to Elementary Education Authority					667
Do.	Sub-let houses visited	...	...	...	...	82
Do.	do. found dirty	...	...	...		37
Do.	do. do. overcrowded	...	...	...		12
Do.	other infringements	...	...	...	...	17
Do.	Routine visits to Midwives	...	...	...		166
Do.	Enquiries <i>re</i> Still-births	...	...	...	...	28
Do.	Visits under Midwives Act	...	...	...		49
Do.	do. <i>re</i> registered births	...	...	...		1,601
Do.	Re-visits do. do.	...	...	...		1,831
Do.	Visits <i>re</i> infant deaths	...	...	...	...	134
Do.	do. to Workshops	...	...	...	...	196
Do.	do. Outworkers	...	...	...	...	22
Do.	Special visits <i>re</i> Diarrhœa cases...	...	...	...		23
Do.	Visits <i>re</i> Phthisis deaths	...	...	...		66
Do.	do. <i>re</i> Phthisis notifications	...	...	...		1,517
Do.	do. <i>re</i> Measles deaths	...	...	...	...	3
Do.	do. <i>re</i> Diarrhœa and Enteritis deaths	...	...	...	}	6
Do.	do. <i>re</i> Whooping-cough deaths	...	...	...		
Do.	do. <i>re</i> Mental Deficiency Act	...	...	...		34
Do.	do. <i>re</i> Ophthalmia notifications	...	...	...		35
Do.	do. <i>re</i> Non-pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	...		28
Do.	do. <i>re</i> Maternity centre	...	...	...		9

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## WORK OF THE INSPECTORS DURING 1914.

## NUISANCES.

Number of houses found in a dirty condition	...	...	...	...	52
„ „ „ in an overcrowded condition	...	...	...	...	23
„ „ „ with defective, insufficient or choked drains	...	...	...	...	633
„ „ „ without supply of water for drinking, domestic or sanitary purposes	...	...	...	...	63
„ „ „ with defective or insufficient W.C. basins, flushing cisterns, putty joints, traps, waste-pipes, soil-pipes and/or channelings	...	...	...	...	1,446
„ „ „ with defective yard or passage surfaces	...	...	...	...	277
„ „ „ with defective floors	...	...	...	...	47
„ „ „ vacant or insecure against misuse by general public	...	...	...	...	5
„ „ „ with damp or defective walls	...	...	...	...	37
„ „ „ with defective roofs, gutters and downspouts	...	...	...	...	145
„ „ „ without proper and sufficient ashpits or ashbins	...	...	...	...	718
„ „ „ with dirty yard surfaces	...	...	...	...	53
„ „ „ with offensive accumulations requiring removal	...	...	...	...	504
Number of offensive ditches and ponds requiring cleansing	...	...	...	...	4
„ animals kept so as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	38
„ matters referred to other Departments	...	...	...	...	533
„ informations laid in respect of nuisances	...	...	...	...	9
„ convictions obtained	...	...	...	...	6
„ Magistrates' Orders obtained	...	...	...	...	1
„ Nuisances abated and cases withdrawn on payment of costs	...	...	...	...	3
Amount of fines and costs	...	...	...	...	£2 14s. 0d.

## SMOKE NUISANCES.

## STEPS TAKEN TO PREVENT SMOKE NUISANCES

Number of observations made	...	...	...	...	...	12
„ Notices served in respect of black smoke	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ Informations laid in default of compliance with Notice	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ Informations laid in default of compliance with Order	...	...	...	...	...	—
Amount of Fines and Costs	...	...	...	...	...	—

## BYE-LAWS WITH RESPECT TO NUISANCES.

Number of stable yards inspected	...	...	...	...	...	3,063
„ „ „ re-inspected	...	...	...	...	...	516
„ Notices served to empty manure pits	...	...	...	...	...	512
„ Informations laid in default of compliance with notice	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ Stable yards without manure pits	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ notices served to provide manure pits	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ notices served to provide stables with sufficient paving and/or drainage	...	...	...	...	...	4

## ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

Number of preliminary notices issued for the abatement of nuisances ...	1,509
„ Statutory Notices issued ... ..	529

## CANAL BOAT INSPECTION.

The number of Boats inspected in 1914 was 234.

Number of Boats on which infringements were found	8
Number of infringements ... ..	11

## PARTICULARS AS TO INFRINGEMENTS.

Registration ... ..	—
Notification of Change of Master ... ..	—
Certificates ... ..	3
Marking ... ..	2
Overcrowding ... ..	—
Cleanliness ... ..	—
Ventilation ... ..	—
Painting ... ..	3
Provision of Water Cask—defective ... ..	—
Separation of the Sexes ... ..	—
Removal of Bilge Water ... ..	—
Notification of Infectious Disease ... ..	—
Admittance of Inspector ... ..	—
Defective Deck Seams... ..	3
Defective Bulkheads ... ..	—
„ Stoves ... ..	—
„ Cabin Bed Boards ... ..	—
„ Lockers ... ..	—
Dilapidated Cabins ... ..	—
Notices sent in respect of infringements ... ..	8
Cases of Infectious Disease dealt with, and measures of isolation adopted ... ..	—
Detention of Boats for cleansing and disinfection ...	—

Legal proceedings were not taken in any case.

The Council is not a Registration Authority.

## SUB-LET HOUSES.

Number of houses on Register ... ..	54
„ day inspections ... ..	1,009
„ night inspections ... ..	2
„ infringements of Sub-let Bye-laws ... ..	82
„ preliminary intimations given to comply ... ..	80
„ failures to comply with notices... ..	—
„ informations laid in respect of infringements ... ..	—
Amount of Fines and Costs ... ..	—

## COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Number registered under Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ of day inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
„ night inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ infringements of Bye-laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
„ failures to cleanse walls, ceilings, etc....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ cases where rooms were overcrowded...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ informations in respect of infringements	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ convictions	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

## CELLAR DWELLINGS.

Cellars found occupied as dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Notices served to vacate same	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

## HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION.

Number of streets visited	...	...	...	...	...	...	225
„ houses visited	...	...	...	...	...	...	862
„ apartments visited...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,266
„ „ found clean	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,213
„ „ found dirty and reported for Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	53

## COURT AND ALLEY INSPECTION.

Number of visits to streets	...	...	...	...	...	...	448
„ „ courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	235
„ „ alleys	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
„ W.C.'s found clean...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100
„ „ found dirty	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ „ re-inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ „ cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

## DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Number of Milkshops on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	134
„ shippons with Milkstores attached	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
„ inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	...	375
„ notices served for defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ notices served <i>re</i> utensils and covering of milk vessels	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ notices served requiring the removal of manure	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ notices served requiring liming or cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
„ notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	66



## FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT.

Number of Factories, Workshops, &c., on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	477
„ visits made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,815
„ re-visits made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
„ workshops, &c., found defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
„ workrooms with dirty walls and ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
„ „ with dirty floors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ „ with dirty lavatories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ „ not properly ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ „ found overcrowded...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ defective drains and water-closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
„ miscellaneous defects found	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
„ notices issued on occupiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
„ „ „ on owners...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
„ references to the Factory Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ „ from „ „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12

## BAKEHOUSES.

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
„ of visits made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	453
„ re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
„ bakehouses found dirty (walls and ceilings)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
„ notices issued for limewashing...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
„ bakehouses limewashed without notice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ notices issued for defective drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ „ „ walls and floors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ „ „ to repair defective ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ „ „ cleanse tables, utensils, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ „ „ to clean areas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ references to Factory Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

## CONFECTIONERY BAKEHOUSES.

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
„ of visits made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	475
„ re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
„ found dirty (walls and ceilings)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ notices issued for limewashing...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ bakehouses limed without notice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
„ notices issued for defective drainage, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
„ „ „ to cleanse floors, utensils, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ References to Factory Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

## OUTWORKERS.

Number of outworkers on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
„ visits made to houses of outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
„ re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ notices served for sanitary defects at houses of workers	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ unwholesome premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ dirty walls and ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ outworkers employed in Wallasey for Liverpool Firms—							
Tailors	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Tailoresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dressmakers, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
„ outworkers employed in Liverpool for Wallasey Firms—							
Tailors	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tailoresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Dressmakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

## WALLASEY EARLY CLOSING ORDER.

Number of visits of inspection (by day)	...	...	...	...	...	7,505
„ „ „ (by night)	...	...	...	...	...	4,846
„ instances in which provisions of the Act were found not to be complied with	...	...	...	...	...	13
„ persons warned for contravening Act	...	...	...	...	...	13
„ informations laid	...	...	...	...	...	2
Amount of fines and costs	...	...	...	...	...	12/-

## SEATS FOR SHOP ASSISTANTS.

Number of shops affected	...	...	...	...	...	345
„ assistants employed	...	...	...	...	...	270
„ seats provided	...	...	...	...	...	208
„ visits	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ contraventions	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ notices (complied with)	...	...	...	...	...	1

## EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN ACT, 1903.

Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	80
„ contraventions	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ persons warned	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ informations laid	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ convictions	...	...	...	...	...	2
Amount of fines and costs	...	...	...	...	...	9/-

## SHOP HOURS ACTS, 1892-1912.

Number of shops in which young persons are employed...	...	...	—
„ visits of inspection to shops	...	...	—
„ persons warned	...	...	—
„ re-visits	...	...	—

## MEAT INSPECTION.

Number of visits paid to the Wallasey and Alfred Lairages during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,936
Amount of Meat taken from the Lairages and destroyed as unfit for human food	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173,822lbs.

## INSPECTION OF CATTLE PENS.

Number of visits paid during the year	...	...	...	...	...	3,977
---------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

## SHOP INSPECTION.

Amount of meat, etc., taken in small quantities and destroyed as unfit for human food							3,213 lbs.
Number of visits to pork shops and premises where meats are prepared for sale							3,010
„	„	butchers' shops	...	...	...	4,674	
„	„	fish and poultry shops	...	...	...	2,879	
„	„	fried fish shops	...	...	...	1,165	
„	inspections of hawkers' carts and baskets				...	1,133	

## SLAUGHTER-HOUSE INSPECTION.

Number of visits to Private Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	...	2,075
Amount of Meat, etc., seized and destroyed as unfit for human food, consisting of:					19,899 lbs.

Beef	...	..	...	10,513 lbs.
Mutton	...	...	...	1,935 „
Veal	...	...	...	2,543 „
Offal	...	...	...	3,429 „
Pork	...	...	...	1,479 „
Lamb	...	...	...	— „

Total ... 19,899 „

## INSPECTION OF ICE CREAM CARTS, &amp;c.

Number of visits to premises where Ice Cream is manufactured or sold	2
--	---

## UNFENCED EXCAVATIONS.

Number of quarries found in an unfenced condition	...	...	...	—
„ Notices served to provide proper fences	...	...	...	—



## SPECIAL COMPLAINTS.

Number of special complaints received and dealt with ...	...	...	1,577
--	-----	-----	-------

## HOUSES WITH INSUFFICIENT ASHPITS.

Number of houses found without sufficient ashpits or ashbins	...	686
„ offensive ashpits abolished	... ..	380

## PRIVY CONVERSION.

Number of offensive privies converted into proper and sufficient water closets	... ..	2
--	--------	---

## DRAIN TESTING.

Number of houses at which drains or branches have been specially tested by means of smoke or water	... ..	55
--	--------	----

## EXAMINATION OF UNDERGROUND DRAINS.

Number of applications made to Council under Section 41 of the Public Health Act, 1875, to lay bare pipes and traps	.. ...	7
---	--------	---

## MARINE STORE INSPECTION.

Number of premises entered on Register	... ..	7
„ inspections	... ..	68
„ offensive conditions discovered at time of visit, and for which notices were served	... ..	—
„ informations laid	... ..	—
„ convictions obtained	... ..	—
„ Magistrates' Orders obtained	... ..	—
Amount of Costs	... ..	—

## PETROLEUM INSPECTION.

Number of persons licensed to store Petrol, etc.	... ..	32
„ inspections	... ..	48
„ contraventions discovered (non-renewal of licenses)	...	10

## INSPECTION OF TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

Number of visits paid to encampments and caravans	... ..	146
---	--------	-----

## DISINFECTION.

Number of Houses disinfected after fevers	...	...	...	...	352
Rooms	„	„	...	...	823
Houses	„	phthisis	...	...	98
„	„	other diseases	...	..	34
„	„	vermin, etc....	...	...	3
„	Books from Public, Private, or School Libraries disinfected				146
„	Schools disinfected	...	...	...	2

## LIST OF ARTICLES DISINFECTED.

Number of Mattresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	234
„ Beds	...	...	...	...	...	...	635
„ Pillows and bolsters	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,203
„ Blankets	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,316
„ Quilts	...	...	...	...	...	...	622
„ Sheets	...	...	...	...	...	...	604
„ Articles of wearing apparel	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,970
„ Miscellaneous articles	...	...	...	...	...	...	782
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,366

The following is a list of the articles destroyed by request of owners after infectious or other diseases :—

Number of Mattresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
„ Beds	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
„ Pillows and bolsters	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
„ Blankets	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ Quilts	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ Sheets	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
„ Articles of wearing apparel	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
„ Miscellaneous articles	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	110

## FLUSHING.

The work of flushing the drains from house to house has been continuously carried out by four gangs of men throughout the year.

## HOUSE TO HOUSE WORK.

Number of streets visited	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,718
„ houses visited	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,271
„ yard W.C.'s flushed	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,033
„ yard gullies flushed	...	...	...	...	...	...	171,451
„ drains found choked	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,160
„ drains cleared	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,967

## SPECIAL FLUSHING IN INFECTIOUS CASES.

Number of streets visited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	381
„ houses visited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	381
„ yard W.C.'s flushed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	381
„ yard gullies flushed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,076
„ drains found choked	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
„ drains cleared	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	56

## FLUSHING OF SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS, ETC.

Number of streets visited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
„ schools, public buildings, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
„ yard W.C.'s flushed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,210
„ yard gullies flushed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,896
„ drains found choked	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	235
„ drains cleared	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	235
NUMBER OF PASSAGES SPECIALLY FLUSHED	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	738



TABLE I.

## Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1914 and five previous Years.

YEAR	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.†		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un- corrected Number.	Nett.		Number. *	Rate.	of Non- residents register'd in the District.	of Resi- dents not regis- tered in the District. 9	Under 1 Year of age		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number. *	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number. *	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1909	73,000	1,838	...	25.1	857	11.7	26	54	148	80	885	12.0
1910	75,000	1,724	...	22.9	842	11.3	18	64	140	86	888	11.8
1911	79,000	1,735	1,752	22.1	922	11.6	32	110	190	109	1,000	12.6
1912	81,000	1,770	1,791	22.1	848	10.4	33	129	137	76	944	11.6
1913	83,000	1,842	1,863	22.4	915	11.0	56	131	150	80	990	11.8
1914	85,000	1,825	1,842	21.7	1,008	11.8	45	126	167	90	1,089	12.8

NOTES.—This Table is arranged to shew the gross births and deaths in the district, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates. The rates are calculated per 1000 of the estimated gross population.

\* In Column 6 are included the whole of the deaths registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district. In column 12 is entered the number in Column 6, corrected by subtraction of the number in Column 8 and by addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are similarly corrected by subtraction of the deaths under 1, included in the number given in Column 8, and by addition of the deaths under 1 included in the number given in Column 9.

† "Transferable Deaths" are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided. Previous to 1911 only Institutional Deaths were transferred to us.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 3,408. Total population at all ages, 78,504 (Census 1911). Total families or separate occupiers, 16,920 (Census 1911). Average number of persons per house, 4.64 (1911 Census).

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Disease in Wallasey notified during the Year 1914.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD.										TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH WARD.										Total Cases removed to Hospital.	
	At Ages—Years.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD.										TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH WARD.											
	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 & upwards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	7	10	10	4	16	19	6	1	2	6	4	4	6	3	15	12	3	56	
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	9	3	6	3	3	6	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Group) ... ..	84	20	53	5	4	22	9	2	4	6	7	10	10	4	16	19	6	1	2	6	4	4	6	3	15	12	3	56	
Erysipelas ... ..	47	...	4	7	...	...	...	2	3	9	3	6	3	3	6	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Scarlet Fever ... ..	249	57	156	24	12	...	...	12	24	25	26	23	24	22	24	38	31	10	10	19	11	10	16	18	21	26	18	159	
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Enteric Fever ... ..	22	...	6	9	...	...	...	1	1	4	1	2	...	...	...	1	12	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	8	
Relapsing Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Puerperal Fever ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ... ..	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Poliomyelitis ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	1	7	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	171	3	22	38	81	...	25	2	13	17	14	22	19	14	12	20	12	4	9	9	6	7	5	8	20	8	6	82	
Other forms of Tuberculosis ... ..	38	11	14	8	3	...	...	...	2	...	5	2	6	5	3	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
Totals ... ..	630	18	91	256	92	130	36	7	34	49	63	64	68	58	51	82	92	69	17	21	36	21	22	28	29	57	47	30	1308

Isolation Hospitals: Mill Lane Hospital\* (Poulton); Leasowe Road Small-pox Hospital† (Wallasey); Mill Lane Sanatorium (Poulton); "North Meade House" (Seacombe), not used in 1914 (now demolished.) \*Total available beds, 90. †Total available beds, 20.







TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death in Wallasey during Year 1914.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	SEXES.		Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Public Institutions in the District.	DEATHS IN THE WARDS.									
			Total All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and up wards.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	10
	M.	F.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10											
All causes { Certified { Uncertified	537 1	551 ...	1088 1	167 ...	53 ...	34 ...	39 ...	44 ...	150 ...	280 1	321 ...	90 ...	112 ...	80 ...	116 ...	99 ...	91 ...	116 1	122 ...	137 ...	117 ...	98 ...
Enteric Fever ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	11	6	17	2	8	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	4	...
Scarlet Fever ...	1	3	4	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Whooping-cough ...	12	6	18	11	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	...	...	7	2	1	2
Diphtheria and Croup.	6	3	9	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	1	1	1
Influenza ...	5	8	13	...	...	...	1	1	2	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	...	1
Erysipelas ...	3	2	5	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	29	35	64	...	...	1	3	6	33	20	1	2	6	3	4	3	9	10	7	10	9	3
Tuberculous Meningitis	3	4	7	...	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	8	8	16	1	2	1	5	6	1	...	...	3	4	...	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	...
Cancer, malignant Disease ...	44	64	108	...	...	1	1	...	12	51	43	7	11	10	15	13	9	14	6	8	8	14
Rheumatic Fever ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Meningitis ...	9	2	11	4	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	2	1	1	1	...	2
Organic Heart Disease.	50	68	118	...	...	...	4	3	16	44	51	5	20	6	17	12	9	17	8	8	8	13
Bronchitis ...	32	47	79	10	2	1	...	...	6	25	35	2	10	4	6	6	9	10	13	11	6	4
Pneumonia (all forms)	56	55	111	20	18	8	2	10	15	21	17	11	9	8	10	10	5	6	13	21	17	12
Other diseases of Respiratory organs ...	8	5	13	...	...	1	...	...	4	3	5	1	1	3	2	...	3	3	...	1	...	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	13	14	27	22	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	4	1	2	1	2	3	7	5	...
Appendicitis and Typh-litis ...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	1
Alcoholism ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	18	18	36	2	...	1	...	1	6	14	12	6	5	7	5	1	1	1	5	4	3	4
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ...	1	6	7	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	1	...	1
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ...	34	22	56	55	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	5	4	8	6	11	12	5
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide ...	19	10	29	2	1	1	3	4	11	4	3	9	2	...	1	4	6	2	...	4	7	3
Suicide ...	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	2	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
Other Defined Diseases	157	149	306	31	6	4	4	10	29	83	139	22	31	25	41	33	28	31	37	27	25	28
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ...	7	9	16	3	1	1	...	...	2	3	6	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	2	...
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polio-myelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All causes ...	538	551	1089	167	53	34	39	44	150	281	321	90	112	80	116	99	91	117	122	137	117	98
Sub-entries (included in above figures):—																						
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	=	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polio-myelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR.												ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.											
Wards...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Totals.	Wards...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total.
Totals ..	10	10	11	17	8	16	24	38	23	10	167	Totals...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	7



TABLE IV.

Infant Mortality during the year 1914.

NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.		Under 1 Wk.	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Deaths under One Year.
CAUSE OF DEATH.											
ALL CAUSES	{ Certified... { Uncertified	30	10	9	6	55	43	28	26	15	167
{ Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
{ Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	2	4	11
{ Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Diphtheria and Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
{ Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	4
{ Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> ) ...	...	1	...	1	...	2	5	1	2	...	10
Convulsions ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	1
Laryngitis ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	10
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	3	5	4	20
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	7	3	1	14
{ Diarrhoea ...	...	...	1	1	...	2	5	1	...	...	8
{ Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	3
{ Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3
{ Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Suffocation, overlying ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Injury at Birth ...	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	5
Atelectasis ...	...	3	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	6
{ Congenital Malformations ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	1	30
{ Premature Birth ...	...	20	2	1	1	24	3	3	...	...	19
{ Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ...	...	1	2	3	1	7	1	5	5	1	14
{ Other causes... ...	...	3	1	1	...	5	4	...	2	3	...
TOTALS	...	30	10	9	6	55	43	28	26	15	167

Births in the year—Legitimate, 1,783, Illegitimate, 59—1,842. Deaths in the year of legitimate infants, 159, illegitimate infants, 8.



## APPENDIX

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The following figures and tables relating to Wallasey have been extracted from the Census Returns for 1911, and as a matter of interest similar figures have been extracted in connection with various neighbouring towns, the Counties of Cheshire and Lancashire, and also England and Wales.

Table showing Classification of Buildings in Wallasey at the Census of 1911.

Col. 1.	1901 Census	1911 Census — Total of Cols. 4-11.	BUILDINGS USED AS DWELLINGS.							Vessels, Sheds, Vagrants etc.	Separate Flats included in Col. 5.	BUILDINGS NOT USED AS DWELLINGS.	Col. 14
			Ordinary dwelling houses.	Blocks of Flats.	Shops	Hotels, Inns and Public- houses.	Offices, W'houses, Workshops and Factories.	Insti- tutions	Others				
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.	Col. 8.	Col. 9.	Col. 10.	Col. 11	Col. 12	Col. 13.	Col. 14
Buildings inhabited	10756	16324	15241	63	907	66	14	20	13	—	69	Places of Worship. Government and Municipal Bldgs..	48 23
Separate Occupiers	11245	16920	15753	69	931	66	14	20	13	54	69	Shops ... .. Offices ... ..	442 57
Population ... ..	53579	78504	72170	341	4306	422	54	687	50	474	341	Warehouses, Work- shops & Factories	121
Uninhabited... ..	1461	993	901	6	77	1	7	1	—	—	6	Theatres and other Places of Amuse- ment ... ..	17
Being built ... ..	217	257	236	—	20	—	1	—	—	—	—		

**Tenements in the Occupation of Private Families, in each County Borough and other Urban District of which the Population exceeded 50,000 Persons, etc.**

The following Table has been extracted from page 493, Table III., Volume 8, of the Census Returns for 1911.

**CHESHIRE-Wallasey, M.B.**

	1901	1911	Tenements with more than two occupants per room :—
Total Population	53,579	78,504	Number, 292
" Families or Separate Occupiers, " Private "	...	...	Population, all ages ... .. 2,543
or Other ... ..	...	...	under 10 years of age ... .. 1,015
Percentage of Population in " Private Families " living	11,245	16,920	more than two in a room ... .. 3.3
Population in " Private Families "	—	76,871	
Number of Private Families	—	16,797	

No. of Rooms per Tenement.	No. of Children under 10 years of age.	Number of Persons in Private Families (or Tenements).															Total No of Private Families (or Tenements).	Population.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15 and upwards.		
1	0	65	33	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99	134
	1	—	3	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	50
	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	14	
	3	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	23	
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	0	65	36	15	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125	221	
	1	100	92	23	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	221	377	
	2	—	9	41	11	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	206	
	3	—	—	2	22	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	109	
	4	—	—	—	—	12	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	78	
3	0	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	29	
	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4	0	100	101	66	39	19	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	334	806	
	1	45	126	77	44	15	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	313	819	
	2	—	3	81	42	15	4	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	156	599	
	3	—	—	2	55	40	18	4	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	120	570	
	4	—	—	—	—	37	29	10	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	85	505	
5	0	—	—	—	—	—	11	14	5	6	1	1	—	—	—	36	262	
	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	16	134	
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	
	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6	0	45	129	160	141	107	68	38	22	14	3	2	—	—	—	727	2,898	
	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	



4	{	0	65	445	236	143	67	28	12	3	—	—	—	—	—	999	2,846		
		1	—	16	269	128	82	45	17	11	1	—	—	—	—	573	2,284		
		2	—	—	10	230	98	60	32	18	1	1	—	—	—	455	2,234		
		3	—	—	—	7	127	76	44	37	4	4	—	—	—	314	1,942		
		4	—	—	—	—	5	60	40	37	9	4	1	—	—	181	1,332		
		5	—	—	—	—	—	1	28	10	9	3	—	—	—	58	468		
		6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	7	68		
		7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	39		
		65	461	515	508	379	270	173	118	59	27	14	2	—	—	2,591	11,213		
Total 1—4	{	—	275	727	756	694	508	344	212	140	73	30	16	2	—	3,777	15,138		
		5	95	641	876	850	709	507	304	304	199	101	79	30	10	1	4,407	19,942	
		6	49	368	439	467	372	250	145	145	101	72	31	26	9	—	2,333	10,638	
		7	58	375	586	682	589	393	259	129	67	42	25	6	6	3	3,228	15,045	
		8	13	122	223	290	269	217	130	60	41	25	10	5	5	2	1,410	6,981	
		9	5	41	109	93	136	100	71	60	60	28	8	10	2	2	705	3,708	
		10 & up	4	38	93	141	178	165	122	89	42	42	22	14	11	3	931	5,419	
		Totals	499	2,312	3,082	3,256	2,761	1,976	1,243	778	424	237	131	45	29	14	10	16,797	76,871

## Tenements of five Rooms and upwards with more than Two Persons per Room.

No of Rooms per Tenement.	Number of Persons per Tenement.	Number of Children under 10 years of age in Private Families (or Tenements)											Total Number of Private Families (or Tenements)	Population.	
		Number of Private Families (or Tenements).												A'l Ages,	Under 10.
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
{ 5	11	—	2	2	10	11	4	1	—	—	—	30	330	106	
	12	—	—	—	1	2	6	1	—	—	—	10	120	47	
	13	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	4	52	22	
	14	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	14	5	
	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	15	7	
{ 6	13	—	1	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	7	91	25	
	14	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	42	16	
	15	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	30	8	
{ 7	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	16	16	6	

(See Explanatory Notes over.)

*As an example of how the foregoing Table is to be read the following explanatory notes are added.*

<i>At the 1911 Census there were in Wallasey 16,920 Families or separate occupiers in various size Tenements, 16,797 of which were Private Families ... ..</i>			16,797
<i>The number of Private Families living in 1-roomed tenements was</i>		125	
<i>In 99 of these families there were no children under 10 years of age ... ..</i>	99		
<i>In 65 of the 99 there was only 1 person in the family</i>			
<i>In 33       ,,       were only 2 persons       ,,</i>			
<i>In 1       ,,       ,,       3       ,,       ,,</i>			
<i>99 (Population 134)</i>			
<i>In 17 of the 125 families there was 1 child under 10 years in the family ... ..</i>	17		
<i>In 3 of the 17 there were but 2 persons in the family</i>			
<i>In 12       ,,       ,,       3       ,,       ,,</i>			
<i>In 2       ,,       ,,       4       ,,       ,,</i>			
<i>17 (Population 50)</i>			
<i>In 4 of the 125 families there were 2 children under 10 years of age in the family ... ..</i>	4		
<i>In 2 of these 4 there were but 3 persons in the family</i>			
<i>In 2       ,,       ,,       4       ,,       ,,</i>			
<i>4 (Population 14)</i>			
<i>In 5 of the 125 families there were 3 children under 10 years in the family ... ..</i>	5		
<i>In 2 of these 5 there were but 4 persons in the family</i>			
<i>In 3       ,,       ,,       5       ,,       ,,</i>			
<i>5 (Population 23)</i>			
<i>TOTAL FAMILIES in 1-roomed tenements ...</i>		125	
<i>The population of the 125 families above referred to was 221.</i>			

*The figures with regard to various other roomed tenements are to be similarly read.*



Table shewing **OCCUPATION** (Condensed List) of **MALES** and **FEMALES** aged 10 years and upwards at 1911 Census.

[illegible]





The following TABLE is compiled from Table 3, Volume 8, Census Returns, P. 493, &c., and shews the number of Tenements in WALLASEY and neighbouring towns at the 1911 Census in which the number of occupants per room exceeded two.

TOWN	POPULATION	No. of tenements with more than 2 occupants per room.	Population at all ages in those tenements.	Children under 10 years of age in those tenements.	Percentage of population in " Private Families " living more than 2 in a room.
WALLASEY	78,504	292	2,543	1,015	3.3
Birkenhead...	130,794	1,305	9,929	3,964	7.8
Chester ...	39,028	357	2,998	1,079	8.0
Stockport ...	108,682	697	5,791	1,987	5.4
Liverpool ...	746,421	10,402	71,184	27,872	10.1
Bootle ...	69,876	879	6,283	2,507	9.2
Warrington...	72,166	837	7,379	2,638	10.6
Wigan ...	89,152	1,327	11,297	3,863	12.9
St. Helens ...	96,551	1,832	16,018	5,694	17.0
Manchester...	714,333	6,070	49,797	18,196	7.2
Southport ....	51,643	209	1,686	571	3.5
Blackpool ...	58,371	274	2,270	839	4.2

AT THE 1911 CENSUS THERE WERE IN WALLASEY 16,920 "FAMILIES OR SEPARATE OCCUPIERS" IN VARIOUS SIZED TENEMENTS, OF WHICH 16,797 WERE "PRIVATE FAMILIES."

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS (a) the number of Families in various sized tenements in Wallasey,  
 (b) the population in those families,  
 (c) the average number of persons per tenement,  
 (d) the average number of persons per tenement in neighbouring towns.

Tenements consisting of	Private Families.	Population in those Families.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER TENEMENT IN									
			Wallasey.	Birkenhead	L'pool.	Bootle.	Warring- ton.	Wigan	St. Helens.	Man- chester.	South- port.	Black- pool.
1 room ...	125	221	1.77	1.83	2.08	2.34	1.33	1.79	2.39	1.78	1.36	2.21
2 rooms...	334	806	2.41	3.05	3.35	3.41	3.12	3.34	3.56	2.88	2.20	2.68
3       "	727	2,898	3.98	4.36	4.54	4.65	4.54	4.61	4.81	4.17	3.61	4.20
4       "	2,591	11,213	4.36	4.52	4.58	4.69	4.75	5.08	5.29	4.37	4.25	3.91
5       "	4,407	19,942	4.52	5.07	5.04	5.27	5.37	5.38	5.77	4.98	4.30	4.09
6       "	2,339	10,638	4.54	5.11	5.11	5.21	5.23	5.46	5.78	4.84	4.23	4.31
7       "	3,228	15,045	4.63	4.94	5.32	5.75	5.07	5.28	5.58	5.10	4.19	4.29
8       "	1,410	6,981	4.95	5.46	5.67	5.90	5.79	5.15	5.87	5.21	4.33	4.19
9       "	705	3,708	5.26	5.21	5.55	5.61	5.57	5.81	5.48	5.29	4.63	4.65
10 rooms and over	931	5,419	5.82	5.98	6.07	5.62	5.85	6.10	6.35	6.80	5.53	4.53
Totals ...	16,797	76,871										



CHART shewing proportion per 1,000 persons  
at 1911 Census living in WALLASEY in  
TENEMENTS consisting of

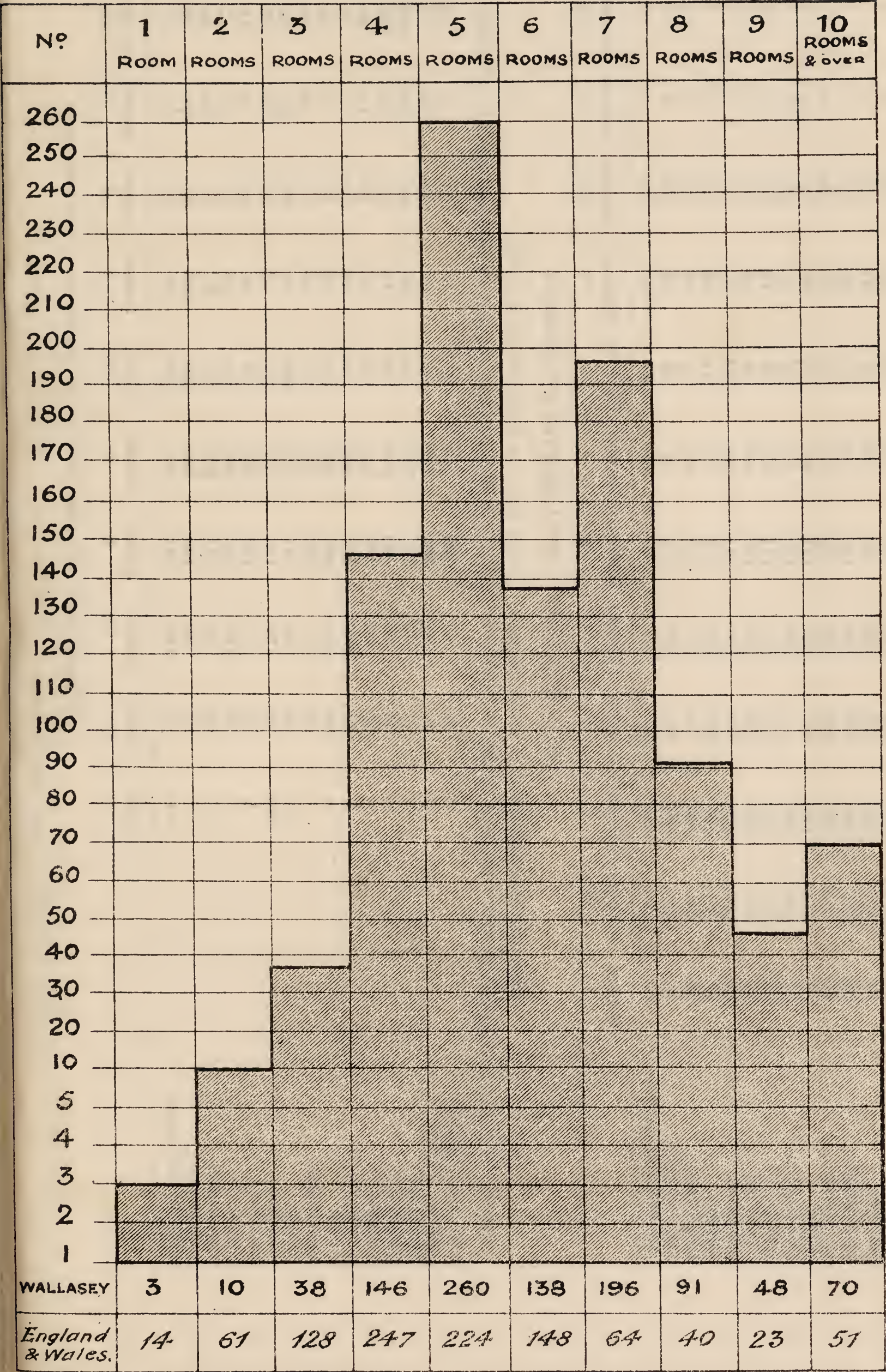




CHART showing population per 1000 persons  
in 1911 Census living in WALSLEY in  
TENEMENTS consisting of

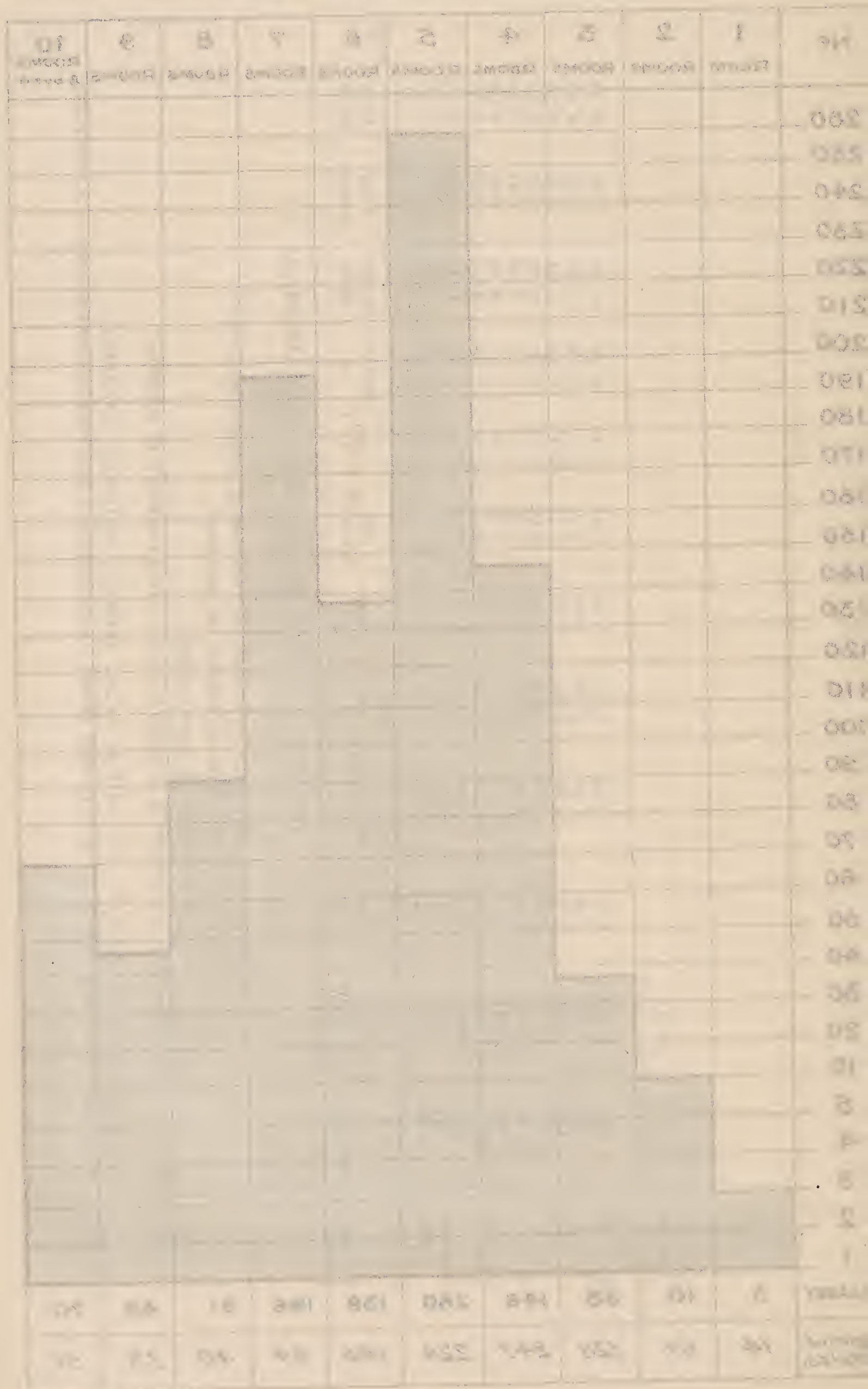


TABLE SHOWING PROPORTION PER 1,000 PERSONS ENUMERATED IN TENEMENTS OF VARIOUS SIZES IN WALLASEY AT THE 1911 CENSUS, COMPARED WITH NEIGHBOURING TOWNS AND WITH ENGLAND AND WALES.

PROPORTION PER 1,000 PERSONS ENUMERATED IN TENEMENTS OF										
	1 room.	2 rooms.	3 rooms.	4 rooms.	5 rooms.	6 rooms.	7 rooms.	8 rooms.	9 rooms.	10 or more
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	40	23	51
WALLASEY	...	...	14	61	128	247	148	138	91	48
Birkenhead	...	...	3	10	38	146	117	41	28	69
Chester	...	...	10	40	98	217	308	75	25	67
Stockport	...	...	3	23	163	228	243	18	8	13
Liverpool	...	...	2	33	75	486	236	42	21	35
Bootle	...	...	24	53	129	183	311	55	20	27
Warrington	...	...	16	46	97	141	378	15	8	10
Wigan	...	...	1	19	137	354	324	11	8	10
St. Helens...	...	...	5	46	101	386	335	16	6	9
Manchester	...	...	2	21	188	387	265	35	17	19
Southport	...	...	7	22	89	395	250	65	39	108
Blackpool	...	...	9	27	57	99	344	46	30	73
Cheshire County	...	...	5	11	69	137	243	48	17	33
Lancashire County	...	...	2	17	57	306	262	32	17	33

TABLE SHOWING PROPORTION PER 1,000 FAMILIES, OF FAMILIES OF VARIOUS SIZES IN WALLASEY AT THE 1911 CENSUS, COMPARED WITH THE PROPORTIONS FOR NEIGHBOURING TOWNS AND FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.

PROPORTION PER 1,000 FAMILIES CONSISTING OF												
	1 person.	2 persons.	3 persons.	4 persons.	5 persons.	6 persons.	7 persons.	8 persons.	9 persons.	10 persons.	11 persons.	12 or more.
England and Wales	53	162	194	181	144	104	69	43	25	13	7	5
WALLASEY	30	138	183	194	164	118	74	46	25	14	8	6
Birkenhead	39	132	170	178	153	119	84	57	34	18	8	8
Chester	55	147	188	180	146	111	78	45	28	12	6	4
Stockport	45	182	210	190	145	97	61	33	21	9	5	2
Liverpool	42	138	169	173	152	119	85	56	32	18	9	7
Bootle	28	120	157	170	151	131	95	66	41	20	12	9
Warrington	21	116	163	177	162	128	93	63	40	20	11	6
Wigan	25	109	162	169	159	131	96	65	43	23	11	7
St. Helens	12	92	152	159	160	133	110	77	51	28	15	11
Manchester	32	144	189	190	156	113	76	47	28	14	7	4
Southport	64	175	204	186	138	94	58	37	21	11	6	6
Blackpool	41	197	206	187	137	95	57	33	22	13	6	6
Cheshire County	40	155	198	190	151	105	69	43	24	13	6	6
Lancashire County	31	158	197	189	150	107	71	45	26	14	7	5



TABLE SHOWING POPULATION AT AGE PERIODS IN WALLASEY AT THE  
1901 AND 1911 CENSUSES.

AGES.	1901		Total.	1911		
	Males	Females		Males	Females	Total.
<b>ALL AGES</b> ... ..	<b>24,303</b>	<b>20,276</b>	<b>53,579</b>	<b>35,381</b>	<b>43,123</b>	<b>78,504</b>
Under 1 year ... ..	689	676	1,365	796	805	1,601
1 and under 2 years ...	612	594	1,206	762	745	1,507
2     "     3     "     ...	572	646	1,218	852	839	1,691
3     "     4     "     ...	594	569	1,163	845	784	1,629
4     "     5     "     ...	573	567	1,140	827	819	1,646
Total under 5 years ...	3,040	3,052	6,092	4,082	3,992	8,074
5 years ... ..	—	—	—	817	738	1,555
6     "     ... ..	—	—	—	866	817	1,683
7     "     ... ..	2,832	2,797	5,629	784	777	1,561
8     "     ... ..	—	—	—	759	769	1,528
9     "     ... ..	—	—	—	771	769	1,440
Total 5 and under 10 ...	2,832	2,797	5,629	3,997	3,870	7,867
10 years ... ..	—	—	—	746	785	1,531
11     "     ... ..	1,462	1,578	3,040	682	718	1,400
12     "     ... ..	—	—	—	640	776	1,416
13     "     ... ..	448	507	955	662	653	1,315
14     "     ... ..	479	537	1,016	690	710	1,400
Total 10 and under 15 ...	2,389	2,612	4,901	3,420	3,642	7,062
15 years ... ..	446	563	1,009	665	740	1,405
16     "     ... ..	570	449	1,019	618	745	1,363
17     "     ... ..	470	592	1,062	615	836	1,451
18     "     ... ..	448	692	1,140	647	807	1,454
19     "     ... ..	473	677	1,150	610	807	1,417
Total 15 and under 20 ...	2,307	2,973	5,280	3,155	3,935	7,090
20 years ... ..	—	—	—	587	820	1,407
20 and under 25 years ...	2,309	3,362	5,671	2,819	4,183	7,002
25     "     30     "     ...	2,257	2,928	5,185	2,965	4,199	7,164
30     "     35     "     ...	1,917	2,491	4,408	3,093	3,910	7,003
35     "     40     "     ...	1,752	2,043	3,795	2,843	3,562	6,405
40     "     45     "     ...	1,434	1,724	3,158	2,279	2,821	5,100
45     "     50     "     ...	1,148	1,346	2,494	1,884	2,285	4,169
50     "     55     "     ...	913	1,114	2,027	1,472	1,934	3,406
55     "     60     "     ...	746	863	1,609	1,131	1,487	2,618
60     "     65     "     ...	578	753	1,331	884	1,207	2,091
65     "     70     "     ...	336	491	827	636	938	1,574
70     "     75     "     ...	202	307	509	400	646	1,046
75     "     80     "     ...	116	171	287	206	319	525
80     "     85     "     ...	35	82	117	86	127	213
85     "     90     "     ...	12	32	44	23	56	79
90     "     95     "     ...	1	3	4	6	9	15
95     "     100     "     ...	—	1	1	—	1	1
100 upwards ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL ALL AGES</b> ...	<b>24,303</b>	<b>20,276</b>	<b>53,579</b>	<b>35,381</b>	<b>43,123</b>	<b>78,504</b>



# List of Streets in which Deaths have taken place in 1914.

[illegible]



[illegible]

List of Streets in which Deaths have taken place in 1914 (continued).

[illegible]

[illegible]



List of Streets in which Deaths have taken place in 1914 (continued)

STREETS.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		TOTALS.	
	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.
	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.
Ethel Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Evelyn Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fairfax Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fairview Avenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Falkland Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fell Street...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Field Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florence Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Geneva Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gerard Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gladstone Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glenburn Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glencoe Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gomer Gardens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gorsebank Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grafton Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Granville Terrace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grasmere Drive	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greenbank Avenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Green Lane (Egremont)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greencroft Road...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greenfield Street...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greenheys Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Green Lane (Wall. Vill.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gresford Place	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[illegible]



List of Streets in which Deaths have taken place in 1914 (continued):

[illegible]



[illegible]

List of Streets in which Deaths have taken place in 1914 (continued).

STREETS.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		TOTALS.	
	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.
Northbrook Road	7	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3
Oakdale Road	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	2	..	7	4
Oakland Vale	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ormonde Street	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Oxton Road	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Palatine Road	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	8
Palermo Street	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	5
Park Road	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	2	1
Parkfield Drive	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Parkside	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Parry Street	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	4
Pendennis Road	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Penkett Road	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
Percy Road	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	3
Peter Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Pickering Road	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
Platt Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Pleasant Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Poole Road	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
Portia Street	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Poulton Road	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	10
Princess Road	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1
Queen Street	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Queensway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2

[illegible]



List of Streets in which Deaths have taken place in 1914 (continued).

[illegible]

[illegible]



List of Streets in which Deaths have taken place in 1914 (continued).

STREETS.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		TOTALS.	
	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.
	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.
Warren Drive ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Waterloo Road ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Waverley Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Wellington Rd. (Egmont)	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wellington Road (N.B.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wentworth Avenue ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wesley Avenue ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Westminster Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Westmoreland Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
West View ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Westwood Grove	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wheatland Lane...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whitford Terrace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Wimbleton Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Windsor Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Withens Lane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Withington Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Woodhall Avenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Woodland Drive ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Woodview Avenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wright Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyndham Road .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
York Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Zig Zag Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	10	94	12	85	8	83	10	93	13	59	12	70	11	61	17	56	18	58	19	71	21	78	16	114	167	922